WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, fair. Temp [illegible]-50). Tuesday, fair. LONDON: Monday, clearing. Temp. 20-9 (68-48). ROME: cloudy. Temp 20-9 (68-48). NEW YORK: partly cloudy. Temp. 13-6 (56-43).
[illegible]TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 12 S. | Lebanon £2.0[illegible]
Belgium 20 B.Fr | Luxembourg 20 L.Fr
Denmark 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco 2.50 D[illegible]
Eire 22 P | Netherlands 1.50 Flor
Finland 2.50 F.M | Nigeria 60 K[illegible]
France 2.50 F. | Norway 3 N.Kr
Germany 1.50 D.M | Portugal 16 Es[illegible]
Great Britain 20 P | Spain 40 Pas[illegible]
Greece 18 Drs. | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr
India Rs 7 | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr
Iran 50 Rials | Turkey T.L[illegible]
Italy 400 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel 1.25 5.00 | Yugoslavia 15 D
Kenya Shs 7

29,452 • PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1977 • Established 1887

Associated Press.

[illegible]ndreds of West Germans waiting outside the Chancellery in Bonn yesterday during kidnap-hijack deliberations.

No Hostages Freed

Hijacked Jet Lands at Aden; Bonn Lets 2 Deadlines Pass

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 16 (WP).—The West German government today let two deadlines go by that could have meant death for 87 hostages on a hijacked airliner and a kidnapped industrialist, and showed no signs of giving in to demands that 11 terrorists be freed from German jails.

Four hijackers, at least two of whom speak Arabic, had been holding the Lufthansa Boeing 737 jetliner captive for two days in the tiny Gulf state of Dubai.

They had repeatedly threatened to blow up the plane with 92 passengers and a crew of five unless their demand for release of the German prisoners, two Palestinians in Turkish jails and $15 million in ransom money were met today by noon, Greenwich Mean Time.

But 40 minutes before that deadline, the hijackers ordered the plane into the air again and forced the pilot to fly to Aden, Southern Yemen, a country ruled by an extreme leftist government that has harbored released German terrorists in the past.

Late tonight, however, Southern Yemeni officials made it known that the jetliner was refused permission to land but made a forced landing anyway on sandy ground alongside the main runway after about a four-hour flight from Dubai. Southern Yemeni officials told the hijackers they would not be allowed to stay and the plane was refueled.

Deadlines Pass

The hijackers' leader, who identifies himself as Martyr Mahmoud, told the Dubai control tower before takeoff that "the West German government and [Chancellor Helmut] Schmidt are personally responsible for what happens to the hostages. We have given them 60 hours and they have done nothing."

Earlier in the day, Bonn had also let a 9 a.m. deadline (Bonn time) go by that had been contained in another ultimatum with the same demands from the kidnappers of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

There was no indication here tonight whether the kidnappers had carried out their threat to kill him.

Mr. Schleyer was kidnapped Sept. 5 by leftist terrorists demanding the release of 11 of their jailed comrades—all of them among the most notorious in West Germany and including three surviving leaders of the Baader-Meinhof gang. The Schmidt government had successfully resisted those demands, but the hijacking of the Majorca-Frankfurt jet over the Mediterranean Thursday dealt a vastly more powerful hand to the two groups and has put enormous pressure in the government.

Bonn government spokesman Klaus Boelling said today that the government did not believe that hope of saving the hostages had evaporated with the expiration of the deadlines and said Bonn was still pursuing all realistic possibilities of freeing them.

[A senior West German official, Hans-Juergen Wischenewski, left Dubai today in a private jet. The control tower at Dubai airport said his plane would land in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, to refuel and follow the hijacked plane wherever it goes should it take off from Aden.]

The hijackers have consistently refused to free any of the passengers, despite appeals to allow nine women, seven children and at least two reportedly seriously ill persons to deplane.

Southern Yemen is one of the three countries to which the terrorists have demanded the prisoners be flown if Bonn releases them. The others are Vietnam and Somalia.

All three countries reportedly have indicated they would not accept any freed prisoners. Southern Yemen in March, 1975, provided haven for five anarchists in West Germany who were freed in return for the release of West Berlin Christian Democratic party leader Peter Lorenz. The five filtered back into West Germany's urban guerrilla scene and are now back in jail after new acts of terrorism.

A few months later when anarchists took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm, Chancellor Schmidt took a tough line and refused to free any more prisoners.

All the German terrorists are part of the extreme leftist Red Army Faction, the name used by the followers of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Meanwhile, the federal constitutional court in West Germany today ruled against a dramatic 11th-hour appeal by Mr. Schleyer's family to force the government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bus Hijacker Is Slain, 2d Is Seized in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Police in Nagasaki today fatally shot one of two bus hijackers, captured the other and freed 16 hostages, who were unhurt in their 16-hour captivity and the five-minute gun battle that ended it.

When the hijackers opened fire at police, 40 policemen wearing bulletproof vests rushed the bus, which 200 officers had surrounded in a parking lot where the hijackers had forced the driver to stop.

The raiding party smashed the bus windows and fired at the two gunmen, at whom spotlights had been aimed to hinder their vision.

The surviving hijacker, Koichi Kawashita, 39, told the police that he and his accomplice, Hisayuki Kawasaki, 31, had held the hijacking to force the express bus's owner to give them $1.4 million.

Both men were jobless, he said, and Kawasaki had suggested the hijacking to him, saying that the ultraleftist Japanese "Red Army [had gotten] money in the hijacking of the Japan Air Lines plane, and I want to make money in the same way."

Members of the Red Army obtained $6 million in ransom and the freeing of six persons from jails for releasing hostages from a JAL DC-8 that the hijackers seized over India on Sept. 28. It carried 144 passengers and a crew of seven.

Kawashita told police that Kawasaki had explosives and pistols. The two men threatened to blow up the bus unless they were given money.

The hijackers seized the bus near the Nagasaki railroad station yesterday and ordered the driver to park it in a service station.

The hijackers, their faces covered by white masks, demanded that Justice Minister Mitsuo Setoyama, another politician and a noted Japanese political commentator be brought to the scene to talk to them.

Police rejected the demand and instead began their rescue attack.

Kawasaki was shot in the neck and died in a hospital. Kawashita also suffered injuries. Picture: Page 2.

[illegible]elgrade: A Stage for Smaller Powers

Greater Feeling of Ability To Exert World Influence

By Flora Lewis

[illegible]LGRADE, Oct. 16 (NYT).—[illegible]her quiet metamorphosis in [illegible] and attitudes has begun to [illegible]op as the Belgrade confer[illegible]on European security settles [illegible] to the long haul of daily [illegible]ment.

"[illegible]he key thing for us," said a [illegible]r East European diplomat, [illegible]o arrange the follow-up in [illegible] years. We are already at [illegible]rade. More to the point is to [illegible]op a rhythm of continuity. [illegible]n't you already noticed that [illegible] is always a little more se[illegible]y in Europe when these con[illegible]ces are in session?"

[illegible]e reference to security, delib[illegible]y vague, appeared to mean [illegible]ons between the East and [illegible] in general, but even more [illegible]tensions that crop up in the [illegible] from time to time as Soviet [illegible]s are moved about and pro[illegible]nds campaigns are under[illegible].

[illegible]ne of the new proposals that [illegible]ing to be presented with sup[illegible] from smaller countries of [illegible] East and West, notably Sweden, Norway and Romania, will seek to lower the "floor" of 25,000 men, above which maneuvers must be made known in advance, and to extend the requirement for notice about military movements of a substantial size, whether they are actually maneuvers or not.

Western sources said, for example, that the Russians had developed a practice of moving troops up to the Romanian border and then withdrawing them, which causes uneasiness.

Chance for Assertion

The East European diplomat's hopeful attitude is a reflection of the general view of the medium and small powers, who have come to see in the Helsinki agreement of 1975, and especially its celebration in formal conferences, a rare chance to assert themselves between the "superpowers."

The old East-West division remains, and is dominant when tension rises. But at Belgrade, as during the Helsinki negotiations, it is overlaid by a checkerboard of divisions between big and small, neutrals and allies, enthusiastic and not so enthusiastic members of blocs.

By the conference's inclusion of all European states except Albania, by its rule of consensus and subtly, by the emergence of the Third World—which makes Europeans more conscious of what they have in common—there has been a greater feeling among individual countries of being able to exert influence in a world that until now had been dominated by the superpowers.

This is particularly true of the countries classed either as neutral, such as Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Finland, or nonaligned, such as Yugoslavia or Malta, which cannot speak through alliances and are not represented at the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces in Central Europe, although they have an obvious stake in it.

And some bloc members, Romania or Poland for example, find it easier to speak out on their own in the all-European context than at the United Nations or other voting conferences where the lines are drawn more tightly.

This is an unforeseen result of a diplomatic process that has gone through a number of gradual changes, seldom by design and usually after an erosion of exaggerated and conflicting drives.

The idea for a security conference came from the Russians in the first place. They pressed for more than a decade for a meeting that would ratify Europe's postwar boundaries, confirm the status quo and, if possible, push the United States back across the Atlantic.

The first compromise that Moscow had to make was to include the United States and Canada. And Moscow no doubt came to consider that a more desirable situation as the cold war gave way to what some Europeans began to call a "Soviet-American condominium," meaning détente on the Moscow-Washington connection.

The Russians continued to press for the conference as a substitute for a World War II peace treaty with Germany, which has never been negotiated because of the problems raised by the division of Germany.

In the Nixon administration, as part of its détente policy, the United States decided to go ahead with a European security agreement, which Washington considered would merely recognize, but not change, the facts of European life. That was the view that dictated the U.S. "low profile" policy during the nearly three years of bargaining that led up to the Helsinki meeting.

But the West Europeans saw

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Bid to Prove Abuse of Power

New Gandhi Evidence Is Gathered

By Lewis M. Simons

[illegible]EW DELHI, Oct. 16 (WP).—A [illegible]dial judicial commission in[illegible]igating alleged abuses of [illegible]er by former Prime Minister [illegible]rs. Gandhi and some of her [illegible]or aides has established cases [illegible]cted to lead to her re-arrest.

[illegible]ne of the cases charges that [illegible] Gandhi called off an inquiry [illegible] made into allegations that [illegible] younger son, Sanjay, had il[illegible]y imported equipment for his [illegible]versial automobile manu[illegible]turing company and that she [illegible]nitiated four civil servants [illegible] were gathering this infor[illegible]on.

[illegible] government, which was [illegible]ilated when Mrs. Gandhi was [illegible]sed from custody after being arrested on corruption charges two weeks ago, is determined to build its evidence more firmly before moving against her again. According to a source close to the investigations, the next arrest is not expected for six weeks or so.

The atmosphere surrounding the government's procedures against the former Prime Minister was improved this weekend when her Congress party rejected an effort to make her its president. She insisted that she was not interested in the office, but in a speech to a party group late last night she bitterly attacked the current Congress president, Brahmananda Reddy.

The Congress gathering condemned Mrs. Gandhi's arrest, but it refused to force Mr. Reddy out of office after several prominent party members warned against efforts by Gandhi supporters to return the party leadership to a "cult of personality" centered on her.

This division in the Congress party between supporters and opponents of the former prime minister has encouraged the ruling Janata party, itself a shaky coalition. There had been suggestions that the government was sliding back on its plans to re-arrest Mrs. Gandhi after its earlier move raised a public outcry. Those rumors have now largely subsided.

Most of the evidence gathered by the special commission, headed by a former Supreme Court chief justice, J.C. Shah, has not yet been made public. However, material obtained by The Washington Post in one case reveals that Mrs. Gandhi used her power to intimidate four civil servants who were gathering information on Sanjay Gandhi and to halt their inquiry.

According to the case compiled by the Shah commission, the four men had been ordered by their superiors to check into parliamentary allegations that Sanjay Gandhi's automobile-manufacturing firm, Maruti Ltd., had illegally imported some equipment without a license.

Talks With Associate

The allegation was made in Parliament in April, 1975, two months before Mrs. Gandhi imposed a national emergency. As part of their work, the four officials contacted the Maruti firm and one of its associates, Batliboi Co.

On April 15, the commission's case charges, Mrs. Gandhi's powerful private secretary, A.S. Dhawan, telephoned two of the four civil servants and "forbade them from collecting any further information" about Maruti.

On the same day, the case continues, Mrs. Gandhi summoned the Heavy Industries Minister, T.A. Pai, to her home. According to Mr. Pai's testimony, she was "completely upset and furious." Then, Mr. Pai said, Mrs. Gandhi telephoned the director of the Central Bureau of Investigation and ordered him to start

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Energy Push Called an Image-Builder

Recent Series of Setbacks Blamed For His Deterioration in Polls

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—President Carter's decision to make an all-out push for energy legislation this year apparently was based in part on a realization in the White House that Mr. Carter must soon achieve a major success or risk being perceived increasingly as a weak and ineffective President.

After the remarkably successful early months of the administration, filled with symbolism designed to build popular support for the President and his programs, Mr. Carter has suffered a series of setbacks, the most serious of which was the downfall of his friend, former budget director Bert Lance.

The President has remained personally popular, but the public's perception of his performance in office has slipped badly with each new setback. The fruits of those early months of symbolism have dwindled and may, an administration official conceded, have been "frittered away" by a President and White House staff bent on accomplishing too much too soon.

In this atmosphere, Mr. Carter and his aides seized on energy as the issue to reverse the trend, not only because of its importance to the country but also because it is the only major administration initiative nearing a climax, for good or ill. If there is no energy program enacted this year, the President's first year in office is likely to be remembered more for its symbolism and pace of activity than for any major accomplishments.

This view, and the importance it played in the all-out drive on energy, were confirmed by sources inside and outside the White House.

"The feeling here is that we've started so much and finished so little," a presidential aide said. "That is why there is so much attention on energy. If we can finish the year with an energy plan close to what Jimmy Carter wants, it will have been a successful year."

Another official said: "There is a growing realization that if we don't succeed on energy, it will affect our ability to succeed on all sorts of things later. . . There is no question we need a success, not only in terms of the polls but in terms of our effectiveness on the Hill in the future.

"If they can walk over us on energy, what's to prevent them from doing it on other issues. The significance of this fight goes way beyond energy."

Mr. Carter's problems are not only on Capitol Hill, but also with the public he so assiduously courted his first months in office. The Harris survey has shown a steady decline in the public's rating of the President's performance. In the latest poll, taken early last week, more than half the persons asked rated Mr. Carter's job performance as poor to fair.

Among the nation's five last Presidents, only one—Gerald Ford—had a lower performance rating at a comparable time in office.

A Democratic party official confirmed that the poll findings are being echoed among party activists throughout the country. "We hear things like that—people saying: What's the matter with Jimmy, why can't he get anything passed?"

Patrick Caddell, Mr. Carter's pollster, said that he would not comment until he sees further evidence, particularly the next Gallup poll. But implicitly conceding the President's central political dilemma, Mr. Caddell said, "His personal popularity is still very high. What is down is specifics on job performance."

The decision to concentrate on energy, putting other major initiatives to the side at least temporarily, may have been a painful one for the President. A supremely self-confident man, Mr. Carter came to office promising a competent government. He proceeded to launch a dizzying array of initiatives, from the Middle East and new Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to welfare overhaul and the energy package.

His closest aides, such as Hamilton Jordan, argued for months that this not only was the Carter style, but that it also had side benefits. By attacking on all fronts at once, Mr. Jordan has said, the President managed to "slip through" legislation creating a Department of Energy which otherwise might have ben bogged down in controversy for months.

Perhaps so, but after 10 months in office, with the energy package in shambles and action on other major proposals not likely until next year, creation of the energy department and the fact that Mr. Carter has authority to reorganize the government seem to be fading in their importance.

What this combination of multiproposals and minisuccesses has created, a White House aide acknowledged, is "a general atmosphere of total lack of confidence. There is a feeling we don't know what we're doing, that we're just flailing around."

Thus came the energy decision, based, another aide said, on the realization that "we can't keep all the balls in the air. One issue has to take priority and that had to be energy."

[illegible]verything Discussable'

[illegible]ance Says Israel Is Open [illegible]o Talks on Palestinian State

[illegible]ASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP). [illegible]el has not barred discus[illegible] of Palestinian statehood [illegible] Middle East negotiations [illegible]he Arabs, Secretary of State [illegible]s Vance said today.

[illegible]he Begin government has in[illegible]ed that they go to Geneva [illegible]out any preconditions and [illegible] everything is discussable," [illegible] Vance said, referring to Is[illegible] Prime Minister Menahem [illegible].

[illegible]wever, he said that Israel [illegible] precluded discussions of the [illegible]blishment of an independent [illegible]stinian state.

[illegible]. Vance's remarks during a [illegible] interview indicated that Is[illegible] may be ready to negotiate [illegible]hood for the Palestinians as [illegible] of an overall settlement [illegible]vided it is not an independent [illegible].

[illegible]ccording to some reports, this [illegible]e would be under temporary [illegible]eli military control and link[illegible] to Jordan. It would occupy [illegible] West Bank of the Jordan [illegible], which is now held by Is[illegible].

[illegible]sked if Israel had informed [illegible] United States that it would [illegible]k out of the Geneva con[illegible]nce if the issue of Palestinian statehood arose, Mr. Vance said, "They have not."

The United States, with President Carter taking the lead, has insisted that the Palestinians are entitled to a homeland and that they have legitimate rights.

This is generally interpreted as meaning nationhood for up to 3 million Palestinians alongside Israel. The Palestine Liberation Organization, which wants to head the new state, is committed in its charter to Israel's destruction.

Mr. Vance said that Israel has concurred in the seating with Palestinians at the peace talks but no decision has been made on whether they would be PLO representatives.

Second Issue

The second unsettled procedural issue, he said, is how Israel will conduct its negotiations with the Arabs. A U.S.-Israeli working paper outlining the creation of commissions is now under review in the Arab capital and in Moscow.

Mr. Vance said, "It would be tragic" if a snag over procedure prevented negotiation of the is-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Toast of the Belle Epoque

Gladys, the Dowager Duchess Of Marlborough, Dies at 96

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Gladys, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, 96, once the mistress of Britain's most magnificent private house, Blenheim Palace, has died in Northampton, England.

She was one of the last remaining idols of the Belle Epoque, the early 1900s, an American girl who became the toast of London and Paris and who was loved by the crown prince of Germany.

In her heyday she was renowned for what the London Times called "her raging beauty and powerful intellect." But today she was almost forgotten, her passing last Thursday marked only by brief obituary notices.

French Revelation

In 1902, the French newspaper Le Matin disclosed that Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany, the son of Kaiser Wilhelm III, had fallen in love with her and sent her a ring. It took German diplomatic intervention to win the ring's return.

The duchess was born Gladys Marie Deacon in Paris in 1881. Her father was a Boston millionaire, Edward Parker Deacon, renowned for shooting to death his wife's lover in a hotel bedroom in Cannes.

In the first two decades of the century, she was an intimate friend of leading literary and political figures in Paris and was painted by several artists of distinction.

Marcel Proust said of her: "I have never met a girl with such beauty, such magnificent intelligence, such goodness and charm."

Rilke a Friend

Among her other friends were the poet Rilke, the sculptor Rodin and the painter Degas.

In 1921, aged 40, she married the ninth Duke of Marlborough, succeeding the legendary Consuelo Vanderbilt as mistress of Blenheim.

There, instead of cultivating artists and writers, she bred spaniels and converted a historic room in the palace into quarters for 20 of her dogs.

The last days of her marriage were stormy. In 1933, while she was spending a holiday weekend at the Marlborough town mansion in Carlton House Terrace, the duke sent workmen to cut off the electricity, gas and telephone.

The staff was denied access to the larder and many rooms in the building were closed. The duchess cooked improvised meals

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in the twenties.

News Analysis

Italian Economic Reforms Difficult to Carry Out

By Paul Lewis

ROME, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Italy's political leaders are approaching an economic crossroads. There are now indications they may be unable to swallow the bitterest part of the new economic medicine they prescribed only a few months ago.

Last summer, the major Italian political formations, including the powerful Communist party, agreed that the country's economic plight made austerity and reform unavoidable.

Inflation was soaring, the external accounts were deep in the red, the government's budget deficit seemed out of control and industry—which only a decade before had been the envy of the world—was becoming a byword for inefficiency.

So Italy's political leaders buried their ideological differences and accepted a program of economic reforms imposed by the International Monetary Fund in return for further loans at a time when the country's own creditworthiness was practically exhausted.

This agreement is still seen as the finest flowering yet of Italy's so-called "historic compromise," under which the Communist party is setting a precedent for the whole Eurocommunist movement by keeping in power Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic government.

Although this multiparty agreement is now staring to produce results, politicians of all complexions are finding its more painful reforms increasingly difficult to implement.

"The program is off to a good start, but the hardest parts are still ahead and this is where the trouble may come," warns Bruno Brovedeni, chief economist with the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola takes a similar view. "We still have many difficulties to surmount in the period ahead: Control of public expenditure and labor costs and reducing the inefficiency of the public sector industries," he says.

Inflation is now falling faster and the balance of payments improving more rapidly than even the IMF had hoped. The lira has stabilized on the market after falling more than 30 per cent last year and foreign debt is being repaid as reserves flow in.

Financial Progress

Some progress is being made in straightening out the government's tangled finances. This year's budget deficit is close to the $20-billion ceiling set by the IMF, in part because a drive against tax evasion has boosted government income.

In the last two years, the number of income-tax payers had quadrupled from 4 million to 21 million.

But in three crucial areas, Mr. Andreotti's minority government is finding that its good economic intentions of last summer are now running into severe political obstacles.

In a humiliating setback earlier this month, the government was forced to withdraw a money-saving reform of the state pension system already presented to Parliament because its supporters changed their mind and decided it would be political suicide.

As a result, there is little chance of the government cutting its budget deficit back to the IMF's $18.8-billion target for next year. Present forecasts show the deficit rising toward $23 billion and even the compromise $21-billion figure that Paolo Baffi, the Central Bank governor, wants the IMF to accept looks optimistic.

The government recently took a second rebuff to its economic reform plans when the trade unions refused to accept even modest changes in Italy's notorious *scala mobile*, an arrangement under which cost-of-living increases lead to automatic wage rises. The system is blamed by many economists for Italy's poor record in controlling inflation.

Sale of Industries

As a sign of its determination to curb the expansion of the wasteful government-owned sector of the economy, the government is committed to sell some profitable nationalized companies to private investors.

The test case for this policy is a plan to allow a U.S. group, advised by former Treasury Secretary John Connally, to buy the state-owned construction company, Condotte d'Acqua. But again the unions are digging their toes against "making profits private but leaving debt public."

However, most observers agree that the way the government deals with the loss-making nationalized industries will provide the best test of its ability to control trade union excesses and set a new course for industry as a whole.

The basic trouble with the huge state sector of the economy is that it has become a political fiefdom run by politicians as a means of building support in the country. Thus, wages run ahead of productivity, uneconomic factories remain open, prices are kept too low while investment decisions are made on grounds of political expediency, not for profit.

Review Panel Formed

Officially, everyone says that technocrats rather than party bosses should run these nationalized industries, many of which could be made profitable, on more businesslike lines. A parliamentary commission has been created to review top appointments in the state sector.

But in practice old ways die hard. An aged Christian Democratic party boss, Giuseppe Medici, was appointed last spring to head the troubled government-controlled chemical giant Montedison. And a spirited attempt by Young Turks to keep him out of the Italian industrialists federation failed.

Any serious program of economic reform is being made more difficult by the fact that the economy is heading back into recession and by the brittleness of the political situation.

Unemployment, now 1.6 million, is expected to rise further during the winter because industrial production slumped in the second and third quarters of this year. As a result, budget cutting or closing uneconomic factories is likely to encounter increasing resistance.

Recently, the Communists and other major parties postponed municipal elections to protect their "historic compromise" against the strains of an election campaign.

But the political truce between them could easily break down as the economic climate deteriorates if the government pushes too hard for reforms.

United Press International.

In Nagasaki, Japanese police charge a bus with 16 hostages hijacked by two gunmen.

Interpretation Quarrel May Wreck It

All Sides Dispute South Lebanon Truce

By Thomas W. Lippman

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (WP).—The cease-fire that was announced in southern Lebanon last month is in danger of disintegrating because of disputes over what it means and how to implement it.

The parties to the agreement keep pledging to abide by it. But aside from the withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli troops and tanks who crossed the border last month to fight on the side of Lebanese Christian militiamen against their Palestinian and Lebanese Moslem opponents, the situation has not changed since the cease-fire went into effect Sept. 26.

Sporadic shelling and shooting incidents were reported all last week despite negotiations aimed at resolving the disputes. According to Palestinian and Lebanese officials and informed diplomatic sources, disagreements over the number of Palestinian guerrillas allowed to remain in the south, the role of the Christians in the new national army and the conditions under which that army will move into the area have all combined to thwart the implementation of the agreement.

In addition, these sources say, there is a dispute over the so-called "good fence," Israel's policy of allowing Lebanese to cross the border to work, shop and receive medical care. The Israelis and many of their Christian allies want to keep the border open after the Lebanese Army takes control of the border area, as the cease-fire calls for, but the Lebanese Moslems, the Palestinians and Syria are asking that it be closed.

At issue is the final phase of the "Shtaura agreement," signed in July by Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians, under which the Palestinians are required to withdraw most of their forces from the border area and units of the Lebanese Army are to go south to establish the authority of the central government in the area.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Premier Selim Hoss have been hinting that the army's move is imminent, but there is no real evidence to support that.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA reported yesterday that the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Yassir Arafat, agreed at a meeting Friday night to "begin" implementation of this agreement. But it did not say when. Up to now, the Palestinians have insisted on a "balanced formula" under which their withdrawal will occur simultaneously with the pullout of the Christian rightists and the entry of the Lebanese Army into the area.

An estimated 5,000 Palestinians remain dug in around the towns of Khiam, Ibl al-Saki, Taibe and Bint Jebeil. Under the cease-fire agreement, most of them are to return to their camps elsewhere in Lebanon.

The Christians, for their part, refuse to move out of their enclaves, where they have access to their allies in Israel. They claim that their fighters are in fact part of the regular Lebanese Army sent to the south by its former commander.

Vance Says Israel Is Open To Talks on Palestinian State

(Continued from Page 1)

sues. But he said, "We have made good progress in narrowing the differences."

On another subject, Mr. Vance denied that the Carter administration was backing off its human-rights campaign to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

He said that human rights in almost every case was a subject in his discussion with about 80 foreign ministers at the United Nations earlier this month.

Mr. Vance also said that he did not know when the United States and the Soviet Union could complete a new treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons.

Dayan Rules Out PLO

TEL AVIV, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that there is no written agreement with the United States that the PLO will not take part in the Geneva peace conference, but that if the Arabs insist on PLO representation, "There won't be Geneva."

Mr. Dayan also said that his talks with President Carter were tough, because Mr. Carter told him that Israel is preventing peace more than Syria.

"It's especially tough when the President of the United States blames Israel for preventing peace, even more than Syria, and I know the Syrian position," Mr. Dayan said in a radio interview.

"We will not sit, under any circumstances, with the PLO, but I didn't say the United States signed something like that," Mr. Dayan said when asked whether there were any U.S. guarantees that the PLO would not be represented at Geneva.

Sadat Optimistic

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that he is "very, very optimistic" about the prospects of success of the U.S.-led Middle East peace initiative because of the "incredible and unprecedented" position taken by President Carter on the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Sadat discounted the possibility of an Israeli surprise military attack on the Arabs at present but said that Egyptian armed forces, nevertheless, are on constant alert and "ready at all times."

"The peace process has begun to move forward," Mr. Sadat said. "Israel is afraid of peace, but I am convinced that everything is on track."

Duchess Dies; 1900s Beauty

(Continued from Page 1)

for her friends on an oil stove by candlelight for the rest of the weekend before moving into a nearby luxury hotel, accompanied by three truckloads of belongings.

In May, 1934, two months before her husband's death, the duchess retired to an old farmhouse in a small Oxfordshire village about 20 miles from Blenheim.

With her went her spaniels, evicted from their palatial accommodations, but she left behind her name, preferring to be known thereafter as Mrs. Spencer, her husband's family name.

She spent the rest of her life as a virtual recluse, although she was said to be perceptive and vigorous to the end.

Hijacked Jet Flies to Aden

(Continued from Page 1)

to give in, based on the constitution's requirement that the state protect the lives of its citizens.

The court, meeting in an extraordinary session late last night in Karlsruhe, ruled that the government also had a responsibility to protect society as a whole. An affirmative decision, it said, would have tied the government's hands in all future cases, and that responses to guerrilla violence had to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Brown in Italy

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP).—U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown met here yesterday with Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani of Italy.

3 of 4 Accused Signed Charter 77

Trial of Prague Dissidents Opens Today

PRAGUE, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Four prominent Czechoslovak dissidents are scheduled to go on trial tomorrow on subversion charges in the biggest court action against human rights activists here since the publication of the Charter 77 manifesto.

The four, including playwright Vaclav Havel, are accused on various counts of subversion or damaging the interests of the republic abroad.

Czechoslovak officials insist that the trial has nothing to do with the Charter 77 movement, although three of the four defendants were among about 800 to sign the manifesto, which calls for greater human rights in this country.

The chief accused is former theater director Otto Ornest, 64, the only defendant who did not sign the document. He has been in custody since Jan. 11, accused of keeping "conspiratorial links" with Czechoslovak émigrés and of smuggling anti-state articles abroad.

If convicted, he would face 3 to 10 years in jail, as would journalist Jiri Lederer, 55, who has been similarly charged.

Lesser charges of slandering the state have been laid against Frantisek Pavlicek, 53, a former artistic director of Prague's Vinohrady Theater, who was released from prison last March after two months in detention. His maximum sentence would be five years.

Mr. Havel, 41, one of the original spokesmen of Charter 77, which was made public last January, faces the shortest prison term—up to three years on a charge of spiriting the banned memoirs of former Justice Minister Prokop Drtina out of the country.

The playwright, whose works are banned in Czechoslovakia but performed in the West, relinquished his spokesman's role and promised to refrain from further activity for Charter 77 in exchange for his release from detention last May.

L'Humanité Reporter Barred

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP).—A correspondent of the French Communist party daily L'Humanité has been refused a visa to Czechoslovakia to cover the Prague trial of four intellectuals opening tomorrow, the newspaper said tonight.

It said it had decided to send a correspondent "because of the particular importance of this trial, which involves personalities including three signatories of Charter 77—Vaclav Havel is even one of the spokesmen for the manifesto, which expresses the opinion of the signatories on respect for the rights of the citizen in Czechoslovakia."

"We regret this and we protest strongly against a refusal which will deprive our readers of direct news on a trial which concerns the cause of human rights, for which we struggle," the newspaper said.

Belgrade Is Chance to Speak For Medium, Small Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

things differently. Some thought that the United States was making concessions at their expense to win points in its own dealings with Moscow.

The West Europeans are worried lest a formal proclamation of peace in Europe lull their citizens into a false sense of security. So they insisted that the Helsinki accord must contain more than pious nonaggression pledges.

Détente, they contended, could only become real if it went beyond mere governmental relations to the deeper daily concerns of human beings, uniting families, opening a flow of information and promoting beneficial contacts for businessmen, scientists and scholars.

The West Europeans won a diluted version of their demands at Helsinki, and therefore agreed, somewhat reluctantly, to Moscow's demand that the security conference should be "semi-institutionalized" by holding a review meeting in Belgrade two years later.

None of the governments was prepared for what happened in the meantime. In Eastern Europe, a few remarkably daring people chose to take the human rights pledges at face value and to risk the consequences of calling their rulers to account for promises that had long been considered meaningless.

In the United States, a new President—who campaigned on a platform of honesty and candor—came to power and startled the world with a few gestures that seemed to have meaning rather than being mere lip service.

This created a small degree of panic. Officials, East and West, loudly signaled their concern lest the careful political balance be upset by unsophisticated idealism in a dangerously realistic atomic age.

The United States committed itself to take the lead at Belgrade, with a high profile instead of a low one, to show that it had moved back toward its old role of championing Western aspirations rather than being just the careful calculator and protector of national and Western interests.

Meany Invites Sakharov

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—George Meany yesterday invited the Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and five other Russians to attend the annual convention of the AFL-CIO in Los Angeles in December.

Mr. Sakharov has not been allowed to leave the Soviet Union since he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975.

Mr. Meany said he wanted them to see how a U.S. labor union operated. He said he also wanted to find out if the Soviet Union would comply with the provisions of the Helsinki agreement allowing individuals more freedom for foreign travel.

Mr. Meany said legislation recently signed by President Carter allows members of foreign Communist parties to enter the United States. He wrote separately to Mr. Carter, telling him of the invitations and asking for the President's support.

In Moscow, Mr. Sakharov said the invitation was a great honor but he would not be able to attend the convention. He said that it would be unrealistic to suppose that he would be allowed to go to Los Angeles.

New Evidence About Gandhi

(Continued from Page 1)

inquiries into the four men on criminal and corruption charges.

The investigations began that night. The next day, before any substantive material could be gathered, the director of the Central Bureau of Investigation ordered that a case be registered against the four on the basis that they owned more property than their salaries would permit.

Their homes were searched two days later. In one case, police found more liquor than was permitted under law. A court subsequently dismissed this as irrelevant. No other evidence could be established against any of the four.

Nevertheless, the CBI pressed its investigation. The four men allegedly were harassed, as were members of their families. One of the four, P.S. Bhatnagar, was suspended from his job. Another, I.R. Cayle, was ordered transferred from New Delhi to an inferior job in the southern city of Madras.

Mr. Cayle, however, refused to obey the order and protested to his superior. As a result, he was placed under surveillance and the CBI began "verification" procedures against him. Mr. Cayle bowed to the pressure and on June 15 he resigned his job.

According to the Shah commission's report, neither Mr. Cayle nor his wife was able to get a new job.

Canada Spl On Links to U.K. Crown

Some See Monarc As Threat to Unit

By Robert Trumbu

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (N With Queen Elizabeth II capital on an official visit ing the silver jubilee of he Canadians are re-examinin attitudes toward the mona

Supporters of the crown monarchy as a necessary in for stability and unity in a torn by cultural rivalries, decry the national allegiar queen that they consider living in a country thous miles away and surroun alien advisers.

The French-Canadian nity, which makes up 26 of Canada's population of lion, is divided between th accept the monarchy, oft indifference, and those late the Queen to past a ent humiliations at the the "Anglais."

Recent Immigrant

Then there are many Ca of recent immigrant stoc out an inherited affiliati the royal institution wh best lukewarm toward the chy.

"Is the monarchy in C contribution to national is it part of the problem Charles Lynch, a sy newspaper commentato Lynch wrote recently t present status of the c Canada "represents a los royal cause."

Canadians frequently respect for the Queen as vidual, and the widespre est in her is often conve every evidence of person tion when she appear large crowds.

"We regard her as visitor," said a French- barber, who related how had burst into tears first sight of the Que years ago. "But we ne of her as Queen of Can as Queen of England."

1964 Protests

In 1964, there were de tions against the Queen visited Quebec City, th of the French-speaking And there were a few but no demonstrations, returned to the province to open the Olympic Montreal.

To Canadian nationa as Prof. Robin Mathe English department of University in Ottawa, archy is a bulwark aga he calls U.S. imperialism ada. About half the manufacturing, virtually oil production and ma segments of the economy trolled by U.S. interests

Queen Elizabeth stand in a radio broadcast "where the monarchy h stood, for a defense ag Yankees and against all tering Canadians who the same as the United S should join it."

Italian Crash Kill

NAPLES, Oct. 16 (U year-old Patrizia Casam only survivor of a fam died yesterday of injurie fered Friday in Italy's w fic crash of the year.

The White Horse Cellar
Estab 1742

White Horse
Fine Old Scotch Whisky.

The White Horse Cellar
Estab. 1742

Logan De Luxe
Scotch Whisky.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1977

...romarket

...rket Is Thrown Into Disarray Crisis On Currency Exchanges

By William Ellington

...ON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—...dollar bond market was ...into disarray last week as ...m interest rates kept ris... the dollar kept falling ...major currencies.

...sues were postponed be... the sharp deterioration in ...nditions—a $100-million, ... note issue of the Italian ...y board, Ente Nazionale ...ergia Elettrica (ENEL) indicated 8-per-cent ...pon rate, and a $25-mil... year bond issue of City ...Finance NV with an in... ...-per-cent coupon rate.

...d issue of the Province ...e was reduced to $60 mil... ...n $75 million because of ...ket conditions, but the ... not help. After being ...t 99 bearing 9 per cent ...9.12 per cent at maturity ...1, 1995, the issue fell in ...rmarket to around 96.25 ...ield 9.44 per cent.

...anadian dollar was even ...than the U.S. dollar and ...elopment led to a poor ...n of a $Can.25-million, ...ar note issue of Amer... ...ospital Supply Interna... ...finance NV. Offered at ...ring 8.75 per cent to yield ... cent, the issue fell in ...ermarket to 96.5 bid to ...7 per cent.

...secondary market, prices ...issues were down be... and 2 points in a plunge ...ent of the credit crunch.

The two recent note ...of Citicorp Overseas Fi... fell 1 point to 96.25. At ...vel, the $100-million, three... ...tranche bearing 8.75 per ...as yielding 8.21 per cent ...ne other $200-million, four-year tranche bearing 7 per cent was yielding 8.14 per cent.

Since the time the issues were floated at respectively par and 99.75 on Sept. 30, investors have incurred a paper loss of 3.75 per cent for their three-year notes and 3.5 per cent for their four-year notes. This is quite a loss for investors who are mainly interested in the preservation of their capital.

However, the situation is much worse when the foreign-exchange risk is considered. For example, if a Swiss-franc-based investor purchased the three-year notes at par on Sept. 30, his paper loss would come to about 7.4 per cent when both the decline in price and in the value of the dollar against the Swiss franc are calculated.

In addition, his current yield in Swiss francs on the notes would be reduced to 6.56 per cent because of the dollar's drop in the period to about 2.28 Swiss francs from 2.3465.

Many analysts have blamed the current poor state of market conditions on the rapid rise of the U.S. money supply and the Federal Reserve System's efforts to prevent too much expansion by raising interest rates. In the last three weeks, the Federal Reserve has pushed the key federal-funds rate up to an average of 6.41 per cent from 6.1 per cent. In the same period, six-month Eurodollar rates have risen to 7.88 per cent from 7.13 per cent.

The rise in interest rates has obviously eroded the margin between yields on short-term money market investments and bond yields to the extent that investors have avoided the bond commitments and dealers have sought to unload bond inventory because of the rise in financing cost.

Nevertheless, to some analysts, the rise in the U.S. money supply and in interest rates is a symptom rather than a cause of the currency crisis now gripping the world. At least, it is obvious that the rise in U.S. interest rates has not contributed to the precipitous fall in the dollar.

As of Friday afternoon, no straight Eurodollar issues were scheduled for offering in view of the poor state of the market.

However, two convertible Eurodollar bond issues were on offer and the conversion feature could be considered as providing some protection against the dollar's weakness. In addition, a floating-rate note issue was scheduled, which offers protection against capital loss due to rising interest rates.

A syndicate scheduled a $50-million, 15-year convertible bond issue of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba). The bonds carry a semi-annual coupon rate of 6.25 per cent, which will raise the yield on an annual coupon basis to 6.35 per cent. The bonds will be convertible after Nov. 10 into Toshiba stock.

Also on offer is a $35-million, 10-year issue of Sandvik AB, the Swedish special steel and cutting

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.)

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP).—Soybean and corn futures prices, plagued by harvest pressure and a longshoremen's strike that has halted grain shipments at New Orleans, retreated sharply on the Chicago Board of Trade last week.

Soybean deliveries lost an average of 40 cents a bushel and corn futures were about 7 cents lower than the previous week's close. Wheat contracts slumped 5 cents and oats were off 6 cents.

The pork complex was firm on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, but live cattle futures prices drifted for moderate losses.

Midwest skies cleared for several days, enabling active soybean and corn combining after weeks of scattered rains that have drenched fields and delayed harvesting.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's monthly crop report, again predicting record soybean and corn yields, provided no incentive to buck the downtrend. The forecast for a corn harvest of 6.303 billion bushels was even larger than last month's figure, and the 1.647-billion bushel estimate for soybeans was just a shade lower.

The longshoremen's strike at New Orleans and worries that the grain embargo would spread to other ports were objects of mounting concern to traders. Lower cash grain bids attributed to the work stoppage tended to weaken futures prices.

Soybean oil lost more than 1 1/2 cents a pound, and meal contracts were about $8 a ton below the previous week's final quote. Wheat futures sagged during the first three sessions, partly because of commission house liquidation and the Canadian government's upward revision of its wheat crop.

At the end of the week, soybeans had declined 38 3/4 to 41 3/4 cents a bushel, with the November contract selling for 5.13 3/4; wheat was off 4 3/4 to 5 1/4, December 2.48 1/4; corn dropped 6 to 7 3/4, December 2.05 1/2; oats were 5 1/4 to 7 lower, December 1.22 3/4; soybean oil lost 159 to 185 points, October 17.62; soybean meal was down 7.50 to 8.60, October 134.90, and iced broilers were 45 to 90 points lower, October 37.80.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Pessimism Continues to Darken the Outlook

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—As the annual economic forecasting season opened officially last week with the issuance of two major surveys from the business world, the consensus showed expectations of moderate gains in real growth, employment and capital spending for 1978, but a slight worsening of the inflation picture.

Although their numbers contained no great surprises, the less confident tone in some of the commentary did raise some eyebrows.

Particularly disturbing was the pessimism expressed among participants in the survey by the National Association of Business Economists when asked to assess the likelihood that a new cyclical downturn would begin sometime in 1978 or 1979. More than 71 per cent of the 425 respondents picked those two years as the likely beginning of the next downturn. About 24 per cent put the start in 1980 or after, while the remaining 5 per cent said a downturn might actually begin during the current quarter.

A Consensus

Even so, there was a consensus that 1978 would show a continuance of the current business expansion in real terms, but at a slower pace than this year's 5-per-cent rate, perhaps dropping to 4.5 per cent in 1978. The largest group represented in the survey was economists from various manufacturing industries—34.2 per cent.

The second of last week's outlook statements came from the semi-annual meeting of the Business Council in Hot Springs, Va. The nucleus of that organization is made up of the chief executives of 65 leading industrial, transportation, energy, food, retailing and financial companies. As such, its assessment of business conditions always attracts attention.

The group's general outlook is little changed from its forecast of five months ago. However, the prestigious group is not pleased with the way the winds seem to be blowing in Washington. It fears that the slowing of economic growth that the majority anticipates for next year "will trigger only temporary and limited quickie-fix efforts in Washington to aid the economy." The business leaders, who still say that they are in the dark about what's coming next from the administration and Congress, said business confidence would improve if there were a breathing spell from new laws and regulations "and if a permanent tax reduction involving cuts of up to $15 billion for individuals and up to $8 billion for business were enacted by mid-1978.

Looking to Carter

Walter Wriston, chairman of Citicorp, echoing the views of other leaders at the Business Council meeting, said that the business community was looking to the Carter administration "for a long-term economic strategy that everyone can understand and believe." He said that no such strategy had been available up to now.

In the background of the forecasts last week was a rather negative climate in economic and financial news. Interest rates rose another notch, the stock market continued its gradual but steady slide, the money supply resumed its exceedingly fast growth, the retail sales report for September was rather disappointing and there was no clarification on the energy and tax changes the nation will face in the near future.

These unsettling realities have clouded the business picture considerably and raised major questions about the trends ahead for costs, profitability and investment. They have been reflected in several recent surveys that have shown consumer and business confidence ebbing moderately.

The one big favorable reality comforting to government and private forecasters alike, is the widely acclaimed fact that no major economic distortions or imbalances have yet occurred.

Henry Wallich, one of the governors of the Federal Reserve System, noted last week that business expansions do not die

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—When the sky seemed to be breaking into small pieces above Wall Street last week, a stockbroker was asked: "How are you doing?"

"Breathing," he replied. "That's about all I can say."

That was Thursday and it was, when the final gong closed trading on the New York Stock Exchange, a rather gloomy day in the financial district. The Dow Jones industrial average traded at its lowest level in two years on Thursday, closing at 818.17.

On Friday, the Dow picked up a bit, ending at 821.61. This brought the full week's decline to 18.71. Meanwhile, trading volume on the Big Board amounted to 95.17 million shares, compared with 93.37 million the previous week.

So far this year, the Dow and its battered band of blue-chip stocks—steels, chemicals, papers—have tumbled about 18 per cent. Utility stocks, at the same time, retain some of their advances chalked up in 1977.

Bitter as the market decline has been to a nation of stockholders, there is no great mystery as to its cause. Jitters over rising short-term interest rates have rattled investors for some time and, late last week, the pressure intensified amid fears that the Federal Reserve "had lost the handle," as one Wall Streeter put it, lost control over the galloping money supply.

Last Thursday's weekly report by the Fed confirmed the worst of investor fears as the nation's basic money supply, known as M-1, mushroomed by $4.9 billion—an amount that exceeded nearly all earlier estimates. (M-1 consists of currency in circulation and checking account balances. The Fed, at the same time, kept pushing up money-market rates.

The market's broad decline produced a diversified list of 1977 lows. These ranged from J. P. Morgan, Firestone and Black & Decker to Honeywell, Ingersoll-Rand and Warner Lambert. Fixed-income securities fell in price—and rose in yield—as they responded to the upward thrust of short-term rates. Municipal bond prices have declined to reach their levels of early 1977.

Over-Counter Market

...YORK (AP) Weekly Over the ... stocks giving the high, low ... bid prices for the week with the ...nge from the previous week's last ...ce. All quotations supplied by the ... Association of Securities Dealers ...e not actual transactions but are ...ntative interdealer prices at which ...securities could buy ben sold. ...do not include retail markup, ...wn or commission. ...supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
...	48	4¼	4	4	— ¼
...	13	10½	10	10	— ½
...201	109	4	3¾	4	— 2
...40	45	6⅝	5¼	6¼	— ⅛
...	91	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
...80	52	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
...	83	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
...	57	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
...	73	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
...28b	122	15⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
...40	103	8	7⅝	7½	— ¼
...03e	179	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
...40	168	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
...	75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
...	2817	⅜	20⅛	23½	—4¼
...	317	6¼	6	6⅛	— ¼
...03e	25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
...96	16	17¼	17	17	
...	274	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
...	535	5 15-16	5⅝	5⅝	
...	96	3	2¾	3¼	— ¼
1.32	44	25½	24¼	24¼	— ¾
1.40	3	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
.19e	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
.24	68	7½	7½	7½	
.20	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
1.40	721	49⅝	45¼	46⅝	—2½
1.20	225	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
.00e	75	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
.20	408	5⅝	5 5-16	5 5-16	—5-16
.40r	20	13⅝	13⅝	13	
4	98	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
.44	105	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅜
...	33	4	3⅞	3⅞	
.45	63	6⅝	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
...	1053	21-32	⅝	21-32	+1-32
1	16	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
...	465	16	15⅛	16	— ⅛
.12	5	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ¼
...	165	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
.28	1301	43⅝	41	41⅝	— ⅝
.20e	65	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
.72	74	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
.24	405	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	+ ¼
.20	377	5½	4⅝	5	— ½
...	613	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
.40b	38	17⅛	17	17	
.84	13	7½	7½	7½	
.08	107	8	7½	8	+ ¼
.72	37	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
.64	324	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1.16	749	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
.34	1298	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
s	45	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
...	396	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
...	151	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
.78	179	14¼	13	13	—1⅜
.28	818	39½	35¼	35¼	—3
.16	434	25½	25½	25½	—1½
...	1229	15¾	13¾	13¾	+1⅜
.45	181	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
...	325	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
...	549	8⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
...	995	33	29⅝	30¼	—1⅝
.60	421	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—0⅛
.02j	1931	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
.88a	153	39	33	34½	—4½
2.80	49	44¼	43	44¼	+1⅛
.44	21	16¼	16¼	16¼	
...	599	11⅝	10½	11⅛	— ½
.15e	372	32½	31	31	—1
.40	44	8	7⅝	7⅝	
.80	129	11	10¼	10½	— ¼
...	484	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
2	23	38	37½	37½	
.05r	137	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
.10	29	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
s	353	47	45½	45⅝	— ¼
...	151	12	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅜
...	209	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
.20e	2102	4 1-16	4	4 1-16	+ ⅛
1.63e	1199	23½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅜
.68	2204	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
.28	659	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅞
.20e	14	5	4½	4½	— ½
...	112	4	4	4	
...	1101	23	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅞
...	66	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
.10r	564	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1
...	31	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
.40b	145	14½	13⅝	14	— ½
1.24	x179	36½	32⅝	33⅝	—3
...	29	12½	11⅝	11½	
.10t	18	14	14	14	
.60a	533	21	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
.20	314	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
.65e	368	4⅝	4	4	— ⅜
1.28	133	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
...	44	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
.15e	63	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
.72	35	12⅛	12½	12½	— ¼
.60	125	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ¼
.17t	36	10	9⅝	9⅝	
...	196	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
...	66	6¼	5½	5½	— ⅜
.05e	213	17¼	15¼	15¼	—2½
.24	28	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
2	182	27¼	26¼	26¼	—1¼
...	74	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
.95e	139	6½	6	6	— ¼
s	43	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
.20	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1.20	55	37¼	37	37	— ⅜
.40	73	16½	16½	16½	
...	23	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1.20b	7	16	16	16	
1.20b	17	17⅛	17¼	17½	
1.20	222	18⅝	16½	18½	
1	26	17½	17	17	— ½
1.24	8	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ¼
2.20	42	22½	22½	22½	
1.40	35	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
.87	34	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
...	8	2	2	2	
2.20	9	25	25	25	
.51e	251	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
.44	205	12⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
1.20	28	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
1.08	6	25½	25	25	— ½
.23	25	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅜
1	185	23¼	22⅛	22½	21⅝

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Barden	.80	7	16	16	16 + ⅛
BarnBk	.76	352	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅜
BascInc		117	9	9	9 —1
BasicES	s	38	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
BalcRnNY		404	1⅜	1⅛	1¼— ⅛
BaileRs		143	5⅜	5	5
BassFin		40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
BassenF	.80a	38	17¼	17	17 — ¼
BayBks	2.14	63	28	27½	27½— ½
Bay'sMk	.60	127	10	9	9⅝+ ⅜
BeaconF	.12e	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
BearCrk	.15e	82	11½	11⅜	11½
BeardOil	.05	88	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝— ⅜
BeaverMgs		105	1⅜	1½	1⅜— ⅛
BeehivIn		419	9⅝	8	8 —3⅜
Beeline	.30	197	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
BelkinsCo	.60	177	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
BellcoPet	.05e		6	6	6
Belknap	1e	27	13	13	13
Berkley	.10b	52	8½	8	8 — ½
Berkline	.40	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
BetzLab	.64	597	30	28⅝	29 — ⅜
BevMgt	.60	2.0	18½	17½	18⅛+ ⅜
BibbCo		46	8⅝	8½	8½— ⅜
Bi Ilinois		225	11	8½	10⅞+ ½
BioRadL		3	17½	17½	17½
B'rdSon	1.40a	15	25½	25½	25½— ½
BlackSL	.55e	591	17	14	14⅛—2⅝
B MNIIP	1.44	151	22	20⅝	20½—1⅝
BlockDr	.73	190	17½	11½	11½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BlueChip	.34	10	16	16	16
BluhDSe	1.20	36	20	19½	19½— ⅛
BlyvrOG		26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
BlyvrGd	.42e	2451	5⅝	5	5 3-16+5-16
BoatRsh	1.76	35	23½	25½	25½
BobEvn	.60	270	44½	42	43⅝+1⅝
Bohemia	.70b	201	16	15⅛	15⅛— ½
BokmRs		140	31½	30½	30½—1
Bonanza		954	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
BoothC		812	10	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
Boston B	1.20	2	15½	15½	15½
Braiorn		56	4 7-16	4⅛	4⅛—3-16
BrandIns		39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
BreseCft	.32	184	17⅛	16⅝	17 — ⅛
Brenco	.80	194	24	23½	23½— ½
Brinks	.40	149	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝— ⅜
BrisFd		22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
BroadFn	.36	179	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—1½
BrockEx		192	3 11-16	3⅜	3 11-16+5-16
BrukHill	.79e	43	6	5⅝	5⅝+ ¼
BrooksF	.40	259	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—1⅜
BrookS	1	35	27½	27½	27½
Brghm un		21	2¼	2¼	2¼
BrwTom		981	30⅛	30½	30 +1½
Brwning		7	9½	9	9 — ½
Brunos		85	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝— ⅜
Buckbee		219	3⅛	3½	3½— ⅛
BuckeySL	.22a	630	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ½
Buckeye	.60	138	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝— ½
BuckM un		6	1½	1½	1½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BuenCor		1613	⅛	7-32	⅛+1-32
BuffGld	1.24e	627	13½	13⅛	13½+ ⅜
Burdox	.10e	397	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅜
Burmah		766	1 1-16	1	1 —1-16
BurnsRL	.20	538	13	11½	11½—1⅜
BurnupS	.12e	421	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞— ⅜
BurtonH		375	1 11-16	1⅜	1⅜+5-16
BAIA	.68	208	17	16⅛	16⅛— ⅞
ButlerMf	.80	147	23	22⅛	22½+ ¼
CBT Cp	2.60	27	35	35	35
CFS Cnt	.30	307	10	9⅝	9⅝— ⅜
CPT Cp		75	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ⅛
CaboCIP			8	8	8
Cafeters	.50	55	24⅛	22⅝	24⅛+1½
Calgoch		257	9½	9½	9½
CalFPBk	.75	43	12⅝	12½	12⅝+ ⅛
CalMicr		163	2 1/16	1⅝	2 — ⅛
CalWtSv	2.60	6	30½	30	30
CalcrPet		25	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜
CalmyFd	.20a	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
Calspan		38	7	6⅛	6⅛
CambWe		249	3 9-16	3⅛	3⅛—5-16
Cammnlr	.28	422	32	29½	29 —2½
CamoCh		10	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝— ⅜
Campus	1.20	42	15⅛	14	15 +1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CannMill	1	90	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
Canon	.41r	1	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝— ⅜
Carbolin	.36	15	17⅛	16⅛	16½— ⅜
CardPac		228	14¼	13⅛	14
CaribFn		167	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
CarpPap	.22	11	12	12	12
Carrfton		394	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
Cascade	.20	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
CelanPt	.70b	70	16	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
CelinaFn	.60	38	14	13½	13½
CentBcp	1.36b	150	28	28	28

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CeBshSo	.56	103	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+ ⅜
CenBkSv	.40b	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
CnCapBk	.96	14	20⅝	20	20⅝+ ⅜
CnJerBk	.60a	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
CnNatRch	1.10b	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ½
CnPenNt	4.03	37	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ¼
CenVtPS	1.36	226	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ¼
Centran	1.90	57	25½	25½	25½
CentyBks	.40	626	6	5⅝	6
CentyTel	.65	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
ChemMf	.72	164	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
ChmsPrt	.16	124	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
ChmsPd	.80	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
CharRiv	.24	60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
ChrmSh	.30	168	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜
CharHo	.84	675	20	19⅝	19⅝—1⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ChathMf	.80	17	11½	11½	11½
ChathmDr	.32	45	5	5	5
ChefPlar		78	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝— ⅜
Chm-Nuc	.05e	121	7	6½	7
Chemed	1.20	88	26	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
ChmLea	1	52	15⅝	15	15 — ⅜
Chmaer		142	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+ ⅜
CheaUtl	1	16	12	12	12
ChiNwTr		65	10⅛	10⅛	10½+ ⅛
ChrisS	5.83e	36	123	118	120 —2½
Chubb	1.60	1060	34½	30⅝	31⅝—3
ChurDwgt	1.40	1	33	33	33
CinnFin	.80	130	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛
Cinevid		177	8½	8⅛	8⅛
CincinoS	1.27e	80	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+ ⅛
CitzSoCp	.96	103	14	13¼	14 + ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CitzSoGa	.24	1790	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
CitzFSL	.25e	64	16	15¼	15¼—
CitzFid	1.60	93	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝—
CitzUtA	s	94	33	37⅛	37⅛—
CitzUtB	2.14	100	35½	35¼	35½
CityNtCp	.70	10	23	23	23
ClarkJL	1.20	23	29	32½	32½
Clevirr	11.80	1.52	33	32½	32½
ClevRit		81	3¼	3	3 —
ClowCp	.72e	126	10	9⅝	9⅝+
CoastFis	.28	243	8⅝	7⅞	8 —
CobeLab		76	21¼	19½	19½—
CocaRol	.52a	213	15	14	14½+
RocaLa	.90	6298	33	29	33 +4
CocaMla	.48	573	14¼	12½	12½—

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1.)

IBJ

The Bank for All Reasons

Long-Term Financing. IBJ is Japan's oldest and largest long-term credit bank. We are the leading bank in arranging yen-denominated bond flotations by both foreign and domestic issuers.

Main Bank to Japan's Key Industries. IBJ is main bank to more of Japan's industrial leaders than any other bank in the country. And because we are independent of any industrial group we can offer you complete flexibility in your dealings with these industries.

US$32 Billion in Assets. As our size indicates you can expect uncommon organizational efficiency and security in your dealings with IBJ.

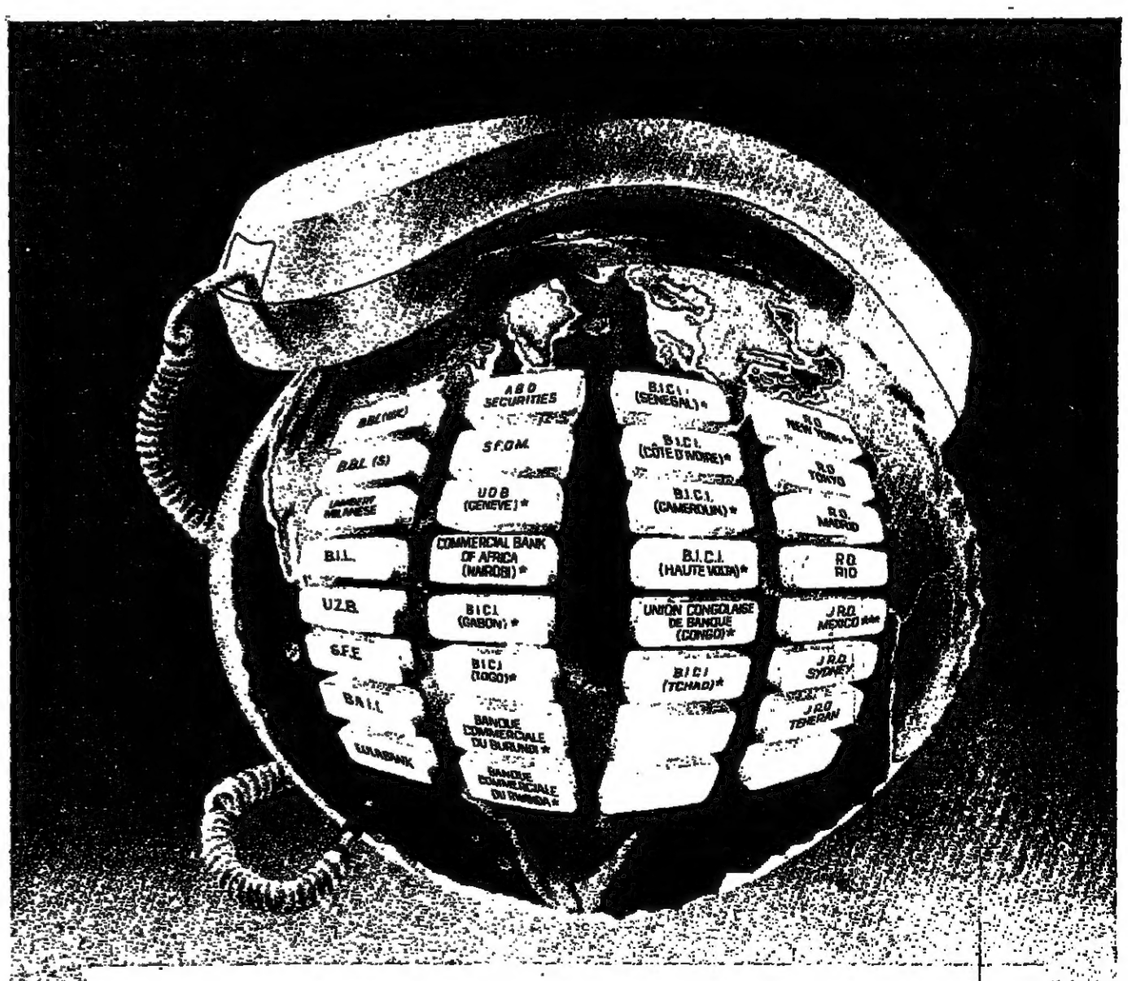
In-Depth Expertise. Our considerable experience as Japan's leading long- and medium-term loan bank has provided us with the analytical skills and foresight you require to deal efficiently on world markets.

Project Financing. IBJ has been financing industrial projects since 1902. We are Japan's most experienced bank in overseas project financing.

Your Resourceful Bank

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN

Head Office: 3-3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Phone 214-1111 Telex J22325
Paris Office: 7, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, France Phone 261-65-13 Telex 211414
London, New York, Los Angeles, Frankfurt, Sydney, Singapore, São Paulo, Beirut, Hong Kong, Toronto, Luxembourg, Curaçao



We've got the connections.

Our network can reach all four corners.

Our name may imply we're Belgian, but our network says we're international.

It says we have the ability to service clients not just through 1060 branches in Belgium, but also through our subsidiaries, affiliated and associated banks. As well as through representative offices in major business centers, stretching from Rio to Tokyo.

Why we sometimes open our ears instead of another office.

We think that sometimes it can be just as efficient to rely on our local correspondents.

We also have other ears at work for you through our membership in SFE and Associated Banks of Europe (ABECOR).

This is what gives us the local touch around the world. So we can give you the insider's edge wherever you do business.

We're the international bank with the face-to-face philosophy.

We try to know a client as a person, not just as a signature. We try to learn his business as well as our own. Taking time to learn his language, instead of expecting him to speak "bankese." And taking time to tailor specific answers to his specific financial problems.

Because we think that an individual approach to each client - to his business, to his needs - is what really makes a bank big. Not simply its big international network.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert
the person-to-person bank

Banque Bruxelles Lambert. The ABECOR bank in Belgium. 24 avenue Marnix, 1050 Bruxelles. Tel. 02/513.81.81. Telex 26392/BBLIN

*S.F.O.M. affiliate - **Representative office - ***Joint representative office.

J.G.-3 A. BBL.I NW

(Continued from Page 8.)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CocaMA	.50	109	25½	25½	25½
Coherent		165	5½	5	5 — ½
CollegeU	.16	179	14¼	13¼	13½— ¾
ColnBcp	1.60	17	17½	17½	17½
ColGsEn	1.32	159	12	11¼	11½— ¼
ColLFAc	.36	x124	12	11⅝	11¾— ¼
ColnyFds	s	81	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
ColNBsh	1.10	61	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Combins	1	1793	17½	16⅝	16½— ⅝
ComdSc	.48	32	12¼	11½	11½— ¾
ComBsh	1.28	104	22	21¾	21¾— ¼
ComCLH	.50	252	16⅛	14	14½—1⅝
ComShr	.70	53	25	23	23 —2
CmwBkPa	1.52	9	28	28	28
CnWNRs	1.68	3	21	21	21
CmwTel	2.20	20	31½	30⅝	31½+ ¾
ComnAm		124	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
ComInd	.48	50	18¼	17¼	17¼—1
ComnPr	.80e	109	7⅞	7¼	7¼— ⅝
Compos		98	5½	5⅛	5⅛
CmpAut	.16	516	24½	23⅛	23⅝+ ⅛
Compuserv		126	11	9¼	9½—1½
CmpCom		255	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
CmptCon		2	4	4	4
CmptNet		279	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
CmptPd	s	86	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
Cmprvn		423	13¾	9	9¼—1½
Comshre		137	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛
Comtech		183	6¾	6½	6½— ½
Comten		168	11	10¾	10¾
Conair	.10e	321	19½	17½	17½—1¾
ConnFSv	.50	17	10½	10	10⅛— ⅛
ConnGen	1.36	1530	52	48⅞	49½—2½
ConBkBr	1.36	10	16½	15¾	16 —1½
ConNG	3	4	38	37½	37½— ½
ConCapR	2.04	x66	29	28	28 —1
ConFibr		219	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
ConPap	2	26	29¼	29	29¼
ConWat	1.68	25	20½	20	20 — ½
ConALF	1.16	9	19½	19	19 — ½
ConBNor	1.76b	39	26	25½	26 + ½
ConCEq	.64	372	22½	20	21⅝+1½
ContWst		1241	17½	14¼	15⅝+1⅝
ContCurv		233	12½	12¼	12¼— ¼
Contren		49	15½	15¼	15¼— ¼
CntLaser	.15r	7	6	5¾	6 +½
ConvInd	.21r	20	9¼	8¾	9¼+ ⅝
Conwed	.80	69	12½	11½	12¼+ ¾
Coors B	.20	988	15¼	14¾	14¾— ⅜
Cordis		3428	21½	20¾	21½— ¼
CntryKit		17	9½	9½	9½
Courier	.40	9	9	8¾	8¾— ½
CousnPr		262	2¼	2⅛	2¼
CradTer	.56	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛
Crawfd	.60	103	16½	16¼	16½+ ¼
CrayRes		202	25	23¼	23¼—1¼
Critins		62	19	17¾	18¼— ¾
Cronus		325	5¾	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜
CrossCo	.60	157	27½	26	26 —1½
Crowley		18	4⅝	4⅝	4½— ⅛
CrumpE	.20	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
CullenFr	.50	18	21	21	21
Cullum	.60	93	12½	12¼	12⅜— ⅛
Cyclitron		10	7	6	6 — ½
Dan'Int	.80		30¾	30½	30¾+ ¼
DankrW		173	7¼	6¼	7 — ¼
DanlyM	.80	29	14½	13½	13¾
Danners	.15e	27	7¼	7	7 — ¼
DartDg	.12	192	7½	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DataAcc		59	3¾	3½	3½— ⅛
DataCrd	12	99	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛— ½
DataDLb		129	3⅞	3¼	3¾— ⅛
Data 100		608	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜+ ¼
DataRes	.12a	141	25½	23	23 — ½
Datarm		576	12	10¼	11½+1¼
DATASCP			½	⅜	½+ ⅛
Daylin		1359	1	7-16	1⅛ 1⅜—1-16
DaytMal	s	26	25	24½	25
DeBeer	.37e			3	
Debron	1	5	15	15	15
DecisDat		350	2¼	2	2 — ⅛
DekbAg	.60	205	22	19¾	20½—1½
DelNTI	1.28	x15	12¾	12¼	12¾+ ½
Deltak		98	9½	9¼	9¼
DeLuxC	.96	523	25	24½	24½—1
DenisM	2.40	1163	49	46¾	47 —2
DenvRE	.60	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
DepGuar	1.18	2	25¾	25¾	25¾— ½
DetrexC	.80	12	12½	12¼	12¼— ⅛
DetCanT	1.30	41	14	13	14 +1
DetBkCp	2.40	427	48	47½	48 + ½
DiagDat		103	7¾	7¼	7¼— ½
DieCoal	.40	55	19¼	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝
DiaCrys	.80	59	16¾	16¼	16½+ ⅛
Diamhd		39	4	3½	3½— ½
DibreIB	1	19	19	18	18 —1
DimrBel	.83	12	17	16½	16½— ½
DiscNY	6.90e	43	10⅞	9⅝	10⅞+1¼
DiscPl		214	1	9-16	1 7-16 7-16
DixnCru	1.18a	66	25¼	25	25 +1
Docutel		133	3½	3⅛	3½
DolRes		1277	11-32	9-32	5-16
DollrGn	20b	832	11½	11¼	11¼+ ⅛
Domain	.50	110	11½	9½	9½—2½
DomBsh	.72	85	15	14¾	14¾
Donldsn	.65	115	23½	23	23 — ½
Donovan	.80	25	9¼	9	9 — ½
DorchGs		1591	11⅝	10½	10½—1⅛
DothySr	.30	19	9	8½	8¼— ¾
DpisLom	.40a	16	9½	9½	9½
DownsC		110	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
DoyleDB	1.28	230	21½	21⅜	21½
DrexirT		53	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
DualLife	.28	133	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ¼
DuckwSt	.60	107	13	12¾	13 + ⅛
Ducomn	.40	44	8	8	8
DunkinD	.16e	454	10¼	9½	9¼— ⅛
DurhLife	1b	56	30¾	30⅝	30¾
Duriron	.72	164	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
DycoPet		80	15¾	14¾	14¾— ½
Dynacon	s	74	3½	3⅛	3½— ⅛
Dynatch		4	7	7	7
ERC Cp	.72	993	24¼	23¾	24
ESL Inc		294	27¾	25¾	26 — ½
ESys wt		39	5¾	5½	5½
EarthCal		254	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
EarthSci		63	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
EstDrief	.71e	2197	9⅝	9	9¼+ ½
Eastmet	1.29	261	13¼	12¾	12¾— ¼
Eaton pfA	2.30	2	38	36½	36½—1½
Eberline		6	5¼	5⅛	5¼+ ⅛
EchoOil		307	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
EconLab	.72	1173	24¾	23¾	23¾— ¼
ElPasEl	1	566	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
Elco	.80	6	15½	15½	15½— ⅛
EleNite	.28b	22	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
EleNuci		63	7	6½	6½— ½
ElArray		491	2⅛	1⅞	2 + ⅛
ElSec	.44	1	12¾	12	12¼+ ¼
ElizWw	1.48	24	18¼	17½	17½— ½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EllisBkg	.23a	63	6¼	6¼	6¼
EmrRad	s	66	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
Emhrt wt		35	9	8	— 44
Emors	20	187	17⅜	16¾	16¾— ⅛
EmplCas	1b	17	32½	32½	32½
Enrg EC		163		13-16	13-16
EnrDev		462	20½	17½	18 —1½
EnrMin		1675	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅝
EnrRsGp		1625	2½	2	7-16 2 5-16—1-16
EnrVent		77	10⅛	9¾	9¾— ½
Engrsph	24	95	6⅝	6⅝	6½— ⅛
Entmnm	.53	1172	26	24⅝	25 —1
Envirod		189	3⅜	3½	3½— ⅛
Epidyne		44	½	7-16	½+1-16
EqtBcp	.48	60	17⅛	17¼	17¼
EqtGen	80	59	22¼	21¾	22¼+ ¼
EqLiIwa	.84	172	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+ ¼
EquitSL	.40b	755	17½	15⅝	15⅝—1½
EqtOil	50	53	16½	15¾	16 — ½
EthanAl	.55	x299	16¼	15¾	16¼+ ½
ExchBcp	.56	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—
ExtFuel un		2716	17-32	5-16	9-16—3-32
F S TrarI	3.32	56	10½	10	10½+ ¼
FairLne	.24	88	6½	6½	6½— ⅛
FalcnPd	.16	21	5½	5¼	5¼
FalcMn	.50i	5	26½	20	20 — ½
Falstaff		216	1	15-16	1¾ 1 13-16—⅛
Fairlon	84e	358	8¾	8¼	8¾+ ¼
FarmBr	.40	67	10⅞	9⅝	10⅞+1¼
FarmGp	.60	627	21⅝	21¼	21¼— ¼
FrmNW	.32	187	48	46½	47
FarrCo	.20b	24	5¼	5	5 — ⅛
FdScrw	.72a	32	19	18½	18½— ½
FedIncm	.90b	205	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
Fidlcor	2.20	472	21¼	20¼	21¼+ ½
FidABsh	.96a	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ ¼
FidelVa		400	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
FidUnLf	1.20	659	29⅛	26⅝	28⅜+1½
FilmTh	1.90	25	28⅛	28	28¼
Filgrae			7¾	7⅝	7⅝
FinSecGp	.32	75	8⅝	8	8⅛+ ⅛
Fingrhl	.10a	437	6⅞	6½	6⅝— ⅛
Finnign		67	11¾	11	11¾+ ½
FstMerc	1.46	78	19⅝	19½	19½
FtAlaBk	1.12	113	23	22½	22½— ¼
FtAFin	.63	60	18¼	17½	17½— ¾
FtATenn	.40	207	8⅝	8½	8½
FtArkBk	.40b	1	12¾	12¾	12¾
FtArtist	s	484	8½	7⅝	7½— ¾
FtBnOh	1.32	68	30¾	30½	30½— ⅛
FtBnAla	.72a	13	14⅝	14¼	14¼
FtBkFla		76	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
FtBkSys	1.60	311	35¼	35¼	35¼— ¾
FtBnkrFla	.80	69	10⅝	10½	10⅝— ⅛
FtBkSC	1	6	19¼	19	19¼
FtBosIn	2a	60	18¾	18	18 — ¾
FtCapIl	1.65	9	34½	34½	34½
FtColmy	.55	55	18½	17¼	17½—1¼
FtComc	1	35	17	17	17
FtCmBk	1.10	188	14⅞	14½	14½— ⅜
FtConn	1.92	10	24	24	24
FtCnRE	.88e	55	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
FtEmpSt		47	8	7¾	7¾
FtExec pt	.50	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
FtFlaBks	.36	144	5⅝	5½	5½— ⅛
FtGtWn	.35e	147	11¾	11⅛	11¾ +½
FtHawai	1.60	16	21¾	21¾	21¾
FtJerNt	1.20	11	13¾	13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛
FtKyNat	1.28	27	29	29	29
FtLincFn		431	8⅞	7⅝	7½— ⅛
FtMarIn	20	593	4½	4⅛	4½+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DTODBN		16⅛	7⅞½	16— ½	18½ 18
FINBcp	1.80	31	30	29½	30 + ½
FINtBsh	1.30	30	21½	20¼	20½— 1
FINNNJ	2.80	25	47	45½	46½+ ½
FINNTol	1.40	14	28	27¾	28
FINKCh	2	55	33	32¾	33 + ½
FINHGa	1.20	453	24½	23½	24½+1
FIOklaBn	.20e	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾— ⅛
FISecCp	1.40	45	41½	40¾	41
FISecNt	.60	36	13	13	13
FISurety		209	9	8⅛	8½— ½
FITenNt	.44	1080	8⅝	8	8¼
FITrnPn	.40	1152	22⅝	20¼	20¼—1⅝
FtUnBcp	1.84	98	38	28½	28½—1¼
FtUnCp	.92	84	13½	13¼	13⅜— ⅛
FtUnBcp	80	44	18½	17¾	17¾— ⅛
FtWnFin		841	3¼	2⅞	3¼+ ⅛
Fisons	.19e	32	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
FlagBks		527	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
Flexsil	.60	32	13½	13¼	13¼— ¼
Flicker	.60b	x142	14⅝	13¾	13⅞—1½
FlaComl	.76	222	11¼	11	11 — ½
FlaCyar	.20e	151	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
FlaGulf	1.28e	43	13½	13½	13½+ ⅝
FlaNFla	944	336	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞—1½
Fluroco	.25	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
FlynnEn		33	7¼	7	7¼
FdTown	.12b	19	17½	17	17¼— ¼
FthlliGp	.24	172	9⅝	8	8¼ 21¼
ForesCo	.60a	1034	13¼	12	13½+1 ½
FoxPfHa		468	17¾	16⅝	17 — ¾
DrakEL	.1½?	—½	½⅝	½	12⅝ 12⅝
FrankLt	1	2077	28⅞	28	28 —1
FrasrMt	1e	11	18	18	18
FredHar	.24b	28	4⅝	4½	4⅝
FreeSM	2.30a	969	17¼	16¾	16⅞+ ⅜
Fremont	.57e	314	14⅝	13⅝	13¾+ ⅛
Frndlce	.14	359	12⅝	12½	12⅝
FrostS	.01e	2	1½	1½	1½
FrozenFd	.36	24	9⅝	9	9 — ½
FullPhot	.21e	x94	30	27	27½— 2⅞
FullrHB	.28	244	9½	8⅝	8⅝— ⅝
FundSys		13	4	4	4
Funtime	.25a	213	15	14¼	14¼— ⅛
FurrsCaf	.45	214	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞— ½
GRT Co		222	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
GalaxyO		722	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ½
GalxyO wt		234	1 7-16	1¼	1⅜
GalxyO un		99	8⅝	8	8 — ½
GalvHou	.20	224	20	19⅛	19⅛— ½
Gelmins		156	9½	8	8½—1
GnAutom		709	7½	6⅛	6¼—1⅛
GAutPfs	.96	23	29	28¾	28¾— ¼
GnBind	12	23	9½	9	9¼— ⅛
GnCare		70	23	19	19 —1
GnComp		49	1⅛	⅞	⅞— ⅛
GnData		725	11	9⅝	9⅝—1⅛
GnEngy	.10	1032	17⅝	16	16⅝—1½
GnHeth	"	488	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
GnOhSL	.20	14	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛
GnReins	1.20	170	174	160	169 —14
GnShale	.80b	43	14⅛	12¾	13 —1⅛
GTel Spf	1	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
GenesB	.80a	22	19⅛	18½	19⅛+ ⅜
Genève		31	8½	8⅛	8½+ ⅛
Geores		169	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Geosrce	17e	741	23⅝	21	21¼—1
GilbRob		117	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
Gl.ford	.24	230	12⅝	10⅝	10⅞— 2
GlnnMS	.20b	16	8¼	7⅝	7½— ½
Girard	3.24	133	43½	43	43 — ½
GobBdt		135	4¼	4	4 — ½
GldeLf	.32b	339	15	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜
Godfrey	1b	2	16½	16½	16½
GoldFlds	1.05e	155	15⅝	14¾	15¼+ ¾
GldStFd	.05e	75	12¾	12⅜	12¾
GoulsP	1.40	46	45	43½	43½
GovEFn	.60	33	10¼	10	13 — ⅜
GvlEmp		2927	6⅝	6½	6¾+ ⅛
GvlE pf	74	671	14⅛	13⅞	14¼+ ½
GvlELf	.36	224	12¼	11⅝	11⅝— ½
Graco	.40	x99	15⅛	15⅛	15¼— ½
GrahMg		413	17	16½	16⅝— ⅛
GrahMt	.40	53	11	10½	10½— 1
Grantre	21r	238	10½	9⅝	9⅝—1⅛
GrCtls	.60	x229	14½	12⅝	12⅝—1¼
GrsScan		251	23¼	19½	20¼— 3
GraSc un		57	24½	21½	21¼—3¼
GravesT	.60	x44	11¾	10⅞	10⅞— ⅞
GtAmCp	.60b	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
GtJerBn	1	43	11½	11	11 — ½
GtSouCo	.84	664	25¼	24¼	24¼—1½
GreenMt	.12	69	12⅝	12½	12½
GreyAdv	.80	68	22½	22	22½
GuarFin	.23a	46	13¼	12⅝	12⅝— ½
GuarNat	.43	151	14½	13½	13½—1
GuardPk	.28	39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
G.tEngy	.05e	163	27¾	25½	25½—2¼
GtWest	.60	14	16⅝	16½	16½
HMO Int		13	5½	5½	5½
HachCh	.20	55	13¼	11⅝	11⅝— ½
HahnEW	.20	232	13½	12	12 —1⅛
HamlEx		113	10⅛	9⅝	10
HamlPl		433	19½	18⅛	19¼+ ½
HandyO		40	19	18⅝	19
Hanvins	24	378	22½	21¼	21¼—1⅛
Hardwk		5	3½	3	3 — ½
Harley	25	15	6¼	6¼	6¼
HrpRow	.60	70	10½	9⅞	9⅞— ½
HarpGp	10e	976	12½	11	11⅜+1 ½
HartNt	1	103	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞— ½
HartIns	2.80	97	44½	44	44 — ½
Harvest			2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
HawaBn	.80	69	12⅞	12¼	12¼
HawkBn	62b	73	13¼	12	12 — ⅛
HewlPk	.50	x112	17¼	17	17 — ½
Haywrd		6	8	8	8
HealTec		125	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
HeiligM	.22r	28	7½	6¾	7 + ⅛
HelixTec		80	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ½
HenredF	.50a	174	17	16⅝	17 + ½
HerlBn	1.08	64	12⅝	12½	12½— ⅛
Hexcel	55	381	16½	13¾	16¼— ⅜
HiTech		87	2⅞	2½	2½— ½
HibernCo	1.60b	3	28½	28½	28½
HickFar	.32	67	7¾	7½	7½— ⅜
HickFrn	.05e	78	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Higbee	1.48	55	16	15¾	15¾
HinesLm	2	6	38¼	37¾	37¾— ⅛
Hitachi	72e	4	30¼	30⅛	30⅛— ⅛
Hittman	.10r	59	9⅛	8½	8½— ⅛
HlwdPk	1	22	14¾	14	14 — ⅜
HmeBen	1.28	60	39¼	37	37½—1½
Homewd		40	9	9	9
Honlnd	.48	105	17	14½	14½—2½
HookDrg	.80	66	13½	13¼	13¼
Hoover	76	334	12¼	11⅝	11⅝— ½
HorizBn	1	33	12½	12	12 — ½
HosaTr	1.92	13	23½	23¼	23½— ¼
HouFnlGp	76	21	17½	17	17 — ½
HowBrSt	.10	123	6	5⅝	5⅝
HudsPap	.80	13	25	24½	24½— ½
HughSup	.20e	135	12⅝	12½	12⅝— ⅛
HuntWl	.40	29	17½	16½	16½— ⅜
HuntgBs	1.76b	34	29½	29¼	29¼— ¼
HygeinE	.16i	174	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ½
HyattCp		745	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
Hydraul	1.48	22	17¼	16¾	16¾
Hyster	.80a	470	23⅝	26⅞	27 —1½
IMS Int		532	12	11½	11¾— ¼
IvacCp	.40	337	31¾	30	31 — ⅜
IdahoFn	1.40	31	46½	45½	45½+1
Impell	.28	45	13¼	12¼	12½— ⅜
ImpAEn		435	19½	19¼	19¼— ⅛
IndSeSe	1.68	x60	23	19⅝	19½— ½
IndLfAc	.80	887	16	15½	15¼— ⅜
IndnaGp	44	147	18½	17½	17½— ⅝
IndnaMfg		70	3	3	3
IndnaNat		137	8⅝	8½	8½
IdpWat	1.90	40	23⅝	23	23 — ½
IndFuel	.60b	93	16½	16	16½+ ⅛
IndNucl		148	3½	3	3 — ⅛
IndVaB	2	x78	26¾	25½	26¼
Inforex		273	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛
InfoInt	.12	89	11½	10¾	10¾— ½
InfoMag		143	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜
InfoHart	.40	8	7¾	7¾	7¾— ½
InstLab	.15e	140	14½	14¼	14⅝
IntelCo		2235	47½	44	44½—3
Intr cEnr		77	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛
Interfnl	.60	103	12½	12	12 — ½
InfmtGs	1.48	174	19⅞	19½	19½+ ⅜
InBkWsh	.25	105	7½	7¼	7½— ⅛
InBkWtA	30	95	7½	7¼	7¼— ¼
IntDairy		28	2⅜	2½	2½— ⅛
IntKingT	.06	48	9	8½	9 + ½
IntResh	.24	x62	14	13	13 —3
IntSvC pf	1.50	20	11½	11	11 — ½
IntrpPip	1.20	71	13¼	13¼	13¼— ½
Intersil		255	6⅞	6½	6⅝— ½
IntrSol		88	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
IntrSol un		10	5	4¼	4¼— ½
Intrthm		47	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝— ⅛
InvAmMu		25	1½	1½	1½
IweSoUt	2.63	76	25⅝	26½	26½— ⅛
Ifel 78wt		34	13⅝	12	12¼—1⅝
Ivey JB	.52	53	8½	8	8
JamWPr		43	6	5⅞	5½— ½
JameRiv	.24	x45	16⅝	15	16 — ½
Jamsby	.40	226	13	12	12 —1
JapnAir		4	9½	9½	9½+2
JeffNLf	.32	x74	13	12¾	12⅝— ⅛
JennAir	.10r	358	17⅛	15¾	15⅞—1½
Jensen	s	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Jerrico	10e	864	17⅞	16	16½—1⅛
JhlrmeCk		57	12¼	11	11⅛—1⅛
JhlrmckUn		125	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝—1½
Josephn	.60	69	12	11¾	11¾— ½
JoslynM	1.12a	110	14¾	14	14¼— ½
Justin	83	116	20½	20½	20⅝
KDI Cp		125	13-16	11-16	11-16— ⅛
KRM Pet		102	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
KalaSil pf	1.46	9	20⅝	20½	20⅝+ ⅛
KamanA	1.20	131	25¾	24	24½—2¼
KampAir	1.20	259	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ½
KnCtyLf	1.60	40	46¼	45½	45½— ¼
KansNtw	.32	293	8¾	7½	8¼+ ⅜
KearnyT	.40	369	10	9⅝	9½— ½
KearnyN	.32	9	4½	4½	4½
KebaOG		438	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16
KeithCK	.60	28	12½	12½	12½
KelltSv	1	237	31	30¾	31
Kemper	1.20	294	35	33¾	34 — ⅛
KenalDri		412	6⅞	6	6½— ⅜
Kenal wt		127	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛— ⅛
Kenngtn		165	4½	4¼	4½+ ⅛
KentMre	1.12	10	19	18½	18½— ½
KyCenLi	.24	434	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ½
Keuffel	.80	73	13¼	11⅝	12 —1
KewaeS	.60	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
KeyPhar		59	6½	5¾	5¾— ⅜
KeyePib	80	323	14⅞	14⅝	14¾— ¼
KeysFd	.20	245	13⅝	13	13 — ⅜
KeysInl	.44	247	17½	16¾	17¼+ ½
KeyOTC	.16e	75	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛
KeyPort	.25e	14	8¾	8½	8¾+ ⅛
Kimbell	.56	104	13⅝	11¼	11½+ ¼
KindCre	.08	146	14¼	12½	12½— ¼
Kinglnt		132	4⅝	4¼	4⅜— ½

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price
YORK (AP)	
nds last	
week:	
Dev. Bank.	
s82 89	
92N 87	
32 100.24	
d Bank ...	
85 85.16	
s94 86	
s94 83.16	
s95 102.12	
s96 98.16	
89 101	
5s85 101.16	
3s80 101.8	
4s85 102.24	
5s80 102.28	
3s85 106	
6s00 105	
81 101	
5s01 104.8	
8s86 98.20	
4s01 99.14	
82 98.20	
4s02 98.25	
4s82 98.8	
4s87 98.12	
Item Bonds	
85 105	
4s97 102	
4s96 68	
4s97 72N	
4s 102¾	
3s95 99¾	
5s83 103½	
7s99 103¾	
7s01 100¼	
4s92 98¾

Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol. Last — Oct —	Vol. Last — Jan —	Vol. Last — Apr —	Close
Alcoa 40	b b	10 3½	12 4⅝	42½
Alcoa 45	98 1-16	44 1	18 2	42½
Alcoa 50	a a	3 ¼	6 11-16	42½
AmExp 35	a a	35 21-16	4 3	36
Am Exp 40	a a	13 ½	30 ¼	36
Am Tel 60	72 1⅛	45 1⅝	26 2⅝	60⅝
AmTel 65	a a	37 3-16	43 9-16	60⅝
Atl R 50	102 2	31 3⅝	17 4½	51⅝
Atl R 60	a a	19 ¾	23 15-16	51⅝
Avon 45	213 ⅝	265 1⅞	69 2⅝	45⅝
Avon p 45	760 ⅛	347 1⅛	72 2 7-16	45⅝
Avon 50	a a	629 ⅜	357 ⅝	45⅝
Avon p 50	242 4⅝	202 5⅛	9 5⅝	45⅝
BankAm 20	a a	2 3⅝	a a	22⅛
BankAm 25	a a	28 7-16	10 ⅝	22⅛
Beth S 20	58 1-16	201 ⅞	96 17-16	18⅝
Beth S 25	a a	82 3-16	10 ½	18⅝
Beth S 30	a a	a a	10 1-16	18⅝
Beth S 35	3 1-16	a a	a a	18⅝
Bruns 10	24 1-16	3 1¾	117 2¼	11⅝
Bruns 15	4 1-16	268 ½	136 ⅝	11⅝
Burl N 40	a a	13 3¼	13 3⅝	42
BurlN 45	4 1-16	32 ⅝	21 1½	42
Burl N 50	a a	43 ¼	1 ½	42
Burrgh 50	26 16⅝	73 14⅝		44⅝½
Burrgh 60	276 6½	79 8⅝	15 9⅛	44⅝
Burrgh 70	220 ⅛	245 2	46 3½	44½
Citicp 20	b b	36 2⅝	22 3⅝	22½
Citicp 25	a a	240 ½	137 11-16	22½
Citicp 30	5 1-16	38 ⅛	23 3-16	22½
Delta 30	23 2⅝	1 3⅝	a a	32⅝
Delta 35	4 1-16	56 15-16	5 1⅛	32⅝
DigEq 35	391 7⅛	351 8½	b b	43
Dig Eq 40	2082 3	721 4⅛	b b	43
DigEq 45	2291 ¼	1350 2⅝	300 3½	43
DigEq 50	20 1-16	1282 ⅝	527 1 9-16	43
Disney 30	35 6½	38 7	b b	36⅝
Disney	33 232	1⅝ 56	3⅛ 12	4⅛ 36⅝
Disney 40	70 1-16	159 15-16	29 1⅝	36⅝
Dow Ch 30	237 ½	284 15-16	163 1⅝	28⅝
Dow Ch 35	14 1-16	198 ¼	151 ½	28⅝
Dow Ch 40	a a	8 3⅝	b b	28⅝
du Pnt 110	762 ¾	126 3⅝	155 5⅛	109⅛
du Pnt 120	a a	92 13-16	27 2 1-16	109⅛
Eas Kd 50	404 7⅛	204 8½	481 9½	38⅛
Eas Kd p 50	a a	289 ⅝	284 ⅝	38⅛
Eas Kd 60	2375 3-16	1069 2¼	670 3⅝	38⅛
Eas Kd p 60	3454 2¼	1073 3⅝	168 4⅝	38⅛
Eas Kd p 70	1 12	3 12	3 12½	38⅛
Eas Kd	80 2	1-16 b	e b	38⅛
Exxon 45	b b	55 2 5-16	16 3¼	46⅝
Exxon 50	a a	413 ½	350 1	46⅝
Exxon 55	1 1-16	57 ⅛	3 ¼	46⅝
F N M 15	87 ½	286 ⅞	87 1 3-16	15½
F N M 20	a a	3 1-16	85 ⅛	15½
Fluor 35	17 1¼	37 2⅝	40 3⅝	26⅛
Fluor 40	9 1-16	33 ⅞	38 1⅝	26⅛
Fluor 45	a a	19 3-16	120 9-16	26⅛
Ford 40	269 4⅛	60 4½	4 4⅝	44⅛
Ford a 40	10 4⅛	44 4½	b b	44⅛
Ford a 44	128 11-16	a a	b b	44⅛
Ford 45	442 ¼	163 1⅛	86 1⅝	44⅛
Ford a 45	2 1-16	21 ½	b b	44⅛
Ford 50	a a	34 3-16	b b	44⅛
Gen El 50	219 ⅝	169 1⅞	26 2⅞	58⅝
Gen El 55	a a	79 ½	41 ⅝	58⅝
G M 60	258 9⅞	599 10	362 10	69⅝
G M p 60	a a	107 5-16	57 ⅞	69⅝
G M 70	1081 7-16	838 1⅝	238 3⅝	69⅝
G M p 70	778 ⅝	277 4⅛	14 5⅛	69⅝
Gt Wst 20	58 1 9-16	116 21-16	65 2⅝	21⅝
Gt Wst 25	a a	53 5-16	142 ⅝	21⅝
Gtf Wn 10	36 1⅝	16 1⅝	33 2 3-16	11½
Gtf Wn 15	73 1-16	20 ⅛	273 5-16	11½
Halbtn 50	61 16⅝	16 10⅝	b b	60⅝
Halbtn 60	130 1	62 2⅝	10 4	60⅝
Halbtn 70	a a	a a	3 13-16	60⅝
Homstk 35	67 6⅝	92 7⅛	b b	41⅝
Homstk 40	386 1 13-16	393 3⅝	138 4⅝	41⅝
Homstk 45	43 1-16	370 1	184 2	41⅝
Hou OMa 26⅝	29 6⅛	48 7	b b	32½
Hou OMa 30	476 2⅝	288 4⅝	b b	32½
Hou OM a 33⅝	491 ⅝	147 2⅝	b b	32½
Hou OM a 40	17 1-16	98 15-16	b b	32½
Hou OM 30	b b	610 4⅝	122 5⅛	32½
Hou OM 35	844 3-16	1878 2¼	475 3½	32½
Hou OM 40	146 1-16	1190 ⅝	783 1⅝	32½
Hou OM 45	a a	89 5-16	103 13-16	32½
I N A 40	43 ½	63 1⅝	82 2⅛	39½
I N A 45	9 1-16	17 ½	12 9-16	39½
I B M 240	2493 18⅛	157 20⅝	14 22⅛	257⅝
I B M p 240	a a	730 1⅝	257 3⅝	257⅝
I B M 260	5384 11-16	1681 6⅝	500 10½	257⅝
I B M p 260	2507 3⅝	897 7⅝	52 10⅝	257⅝
IB M 280	21 1-16	721 1½	85 3½	257⅝
I B M p 280	173 22	60 23¼	34 25	257⅝
In Har 25	b b	b 2 7-16	24 2 13-16	27
In Har 30	2 1-16	97 ⅝	110 3-16	27
In Har 35	a a	a a	1 3-16	27
In Min 35	2 3⅝	8 3⅝	a a	38⅝
In Min 40	18 ½	44 ⅝	16 1 1-16	38⅝
In Min 45	a a	1 ½	a a	38⅝
In Pap 40	b b	114 2⅛	312 3	40⅛
In Pap 45	a a	26 ½	10 1¼	40⅛
In Pap 50	a a	30 ½	42 ⅝	40⅛
I T T 30	129 ⅝	57 1⅝	207 2⅛	30⅝
I T T 35	3 1-16	86 ¼	42 ½	30⅝
John J 60	60 12	a a	20 1½	77⅛
JohnJ 70	122 2⅛	34 4	3 5⅝	72⅛
John J 80	1 1-16	42 ½	23 1½	72⅛
Kmart 25	221 4⅛	27 4⅝	34 4⅝	29⅛
K mart 30	98 ⅛	114 1¼	56 1⅝	29⅛
K mart 35	a a	14 3-16	b b	29⅛
Kem C 20	b b	8 3⅝	31 3⅝	22⅝
Kem C 25	a a	74 ⅝	68 1¼	22⅝
KemC 30	a a	29 ½	83 ⅝	22⅝
Kem C 35	2 1-16	b b	b b	22⅝
Kerr M 50	b b	30 3⅝	3 4⅝	51⅝
KerrM 60	a a	17 5-16	21 15-16	51⅝
Kerr M 70	a a	2 ½	5 ¼	51⅝
Lowrs 30	42 1⅛	47 2½	13 3⅝	31⅝
Lowrs 35	a a	70 ⅝	178 1	31⅝
Mc Don 0	156 7⅝	35 8	b b	47⅝
Mc Don 45	431 2⅝	96 4	13 5¼	47⅝
McDon 50	124 1-16	225 12-16	22 2½	47⅝
Merck 50	43 6	4 6⅝	43 7⅛	56
Merck 60	30 1-16	64 15-16	64 1⅞	56
Merril 15	74 19-16	281 13-16	38 2⅝	16⅝
Merril 20	5 1-16	66 ¼	98 9-16	16⅝
M M M 45	54 4⅝	a a	1 5⅝	49⅝
MMM 50	241 ⅝	92 1⅝	21 2⅝	49⅝
M M M 60	a a	27 ½	b b	49⅝
Monsan 50	b b	22 5½	52 6½	55
Monsan 60	4 1-16	36 15-16	69 1⅞	55
Monsan 70	a a	a a	2 5-16	55
N C R 30	1 1¼	16 ¼	11 b	40
NCR 35	178 5	180 ⅛	b b	40
N C C 35	b b	b b	70 6⅝	40
N C R 40	1476 ⅝	1729 2⅝	344 3⅝	40
NC R 45	715 1-16	2644 15-16	9431 13-16	40
Nw Air 20	120 ⅝	262 1⅞	26 2⅝	20½
Nw Air 25	20 1-16	43 ¼	305 ½	20½
Pennz 25	b b	12 27-16	182 15-16	27¼
Pennz 30	a a	18 ½	10 15-16	27¼
Pennz 35	4 1-16	69 1-16	10 3-16	27¼
Pepsi 20	60 5	23 5	a a	23⅝
Pepsi 23⅝	9 1⅞	a a	b b	25
Pepsi 25	85 ¼	101 1½	151 13-16	25
Pepsi 26⅛	a a	5 ⅝	b b	25
Polar 25	b b	128 3⅝	81 4⅝	28
Polar 30	376 ¼	900 1¼	225 2⅛	28
Polar 35	8 1-16	125 ¼	289 ⅝	28
R C A 25	127 2⅛	122 2⅝	28 3⅝	27
R C A 30	8 1-16	182 ½	115 1	27
Sears 25	32 3⅝	44 4	8 4⅝	28⅝
Sears 30	460 1-16	341 15-16	266 1½	28⅝
Sears 35	a a	a a	5 5-16	28⅝
Sperry 30	b b	26 25-16	39 3⅛	31⅛
Sperry 35	a a	66 9-16	172 1⅛	31⅛
Sperry 40	a a	43 ¼	3 ¼	31⅛
Syntex 15	40 2 11-16	20 3	8 3⅝	17½
Syntex 20	43 1-16	234 7-16	76 ⅞	17½
Tandy 20	5 8⅝	a a	a a	26⅛
Tandy	25 12	3⅝ 4	4¼ a	a 26⅛
Tandy 30	18 1-16	32 1¼	12 2⅛	26⅛
Teldyn 45	b b	110 10⅝	10 12	54⅝
Teldyn 50	1171 4⅝	423 ⅞	101 9	54⅝
Teldyn 55⅝	764 15-16	b b	b b	54⅝
Teldyn 55	1714 ⅝	634 4	b b	54⅝
Teldyn 58⅛	511 ¼	b b	b b	54⅝
Teldyn 60	78 1-16	1087 2⅛	222 3½	54⅝
Teldyn 68	4 1-16	e b	b b	54⅝
Teldyn 70	a a	332 ½	216 1⅛	54⅝
Tesoro 10	56 ⅝	a a	13 1⅝	10⅝
Tesoro 15	1 1-16	16 3-16	192 ⅝	10⅝
Tex In 80	241 11-16	145 4⅛	35 6	78⅛
Tex In 90	a a	157 15-16	92 2 3-16	78⅛
Upjohn 30	21 3⅝	24 4	a a	32⅝
Upjohn 35	196 1-16	80 ⅝	13 1⅝	32⅝
Upjohn 40	9 1-16	b b	b b	32⅝
Weyerh 30	141 ¼	119 ¾	87 1-16	28⅛
Weyerh 35	a a	6 3-16	25 7-16	28⅛
Xerox 45	331 6⅝	83 7⅝	67 8¼	51⅝
Xerox 50	1071 2 1-16	829 3½	139 4⅝	51⅝
Xerox 60	a a	70 5-16	179 1	51⅝
A E P 19⅝	18 4⅝	a a	b b	24⅛
AE P 24⅝	44 ⅛	a a	b b	24⅛
AE P 25	b b	b b	2 ⅝	24⅛
Am Hos 35	3 5-16	28 1 1-16	40 1⅛	27⅛
AmHos 30	4 1-16	b b	b b	27⅛
A M P 30	10 3-16	10 7-16	13 1¼	27⅛
Bally 15	b b	20 3	89 3⅝	17⅛
Bally 20	201 ¼	144 13-16	187 15-16	17⅛
Bally 25	44 1-16	18 ⅛	35 ½	17⅛
Baxter 30	2 5⅛	2 6⅛	a a	35⅝
Baxter 35	56 1⅛	25 3⅛	a a	35⅝
Baxter 40	35 1-16	b b	b b	35⅝
Blk Dk 15	153 13-16	147 17-16	13 1⅝	15⅛
Blk Dk 20	a a	101 3-16	18 5-16	15⅛
Boeing o 20	2 6⅛	b b	b b	25⅝
Boeing o 25	240 1⅝	545 31-16	44 2⅝	25⅝
Boeing o 30	822 ⅝	250 ½	74 1	25⅝
Bolt C 25	49 1⅛	5 1⅝	37 2⅛	25⅝
BoltC 30	1⅛ 1-16	a a	4 4⅝	25⅝
Bolt C 35	a a	4 ⅛	b b	25⅝
CB S 50	13 ⅝	a a	5 3⅛	48⅝
CB S 60	1 1-16	73 ⅛	142 ½	48⅝
Coke 35	31 3⅝	2 4⅛	2 4⅝	38⅝
Coke 40	87 ½	57 1⅝	43 1⅛	38⅝
Coke 45	a a	a a	54 ⅝	38⅝
Colgat 20	a a	4 3⅝	12 3⅝	22⅛
Colgat 25	178 ⅛	11 ⅛	36 ⅝	22⅛
Cmw Ed 30	14 5-16	13 ⅝	a a	29⅝
C Data 20	119 1 9-16	108 2½	92 3⅛	27
C Data 25	112 1-16	122 9-16	100 ⅝	21
Gn Dyn 45	b b	24 3⅝	a a	47⅝
Gn Dyn 50	129 1⅛	162 213-16	68 4	47⅝
GnDyn 60	3 1-16	77 ⅛	126 ⅝	47⅝
Gen Fd 30	3 1 9-16	1 1-16	a a	30⅝
Gen Fd 35	a a	5 ¼	19 7-16	30⅝
Hewlet 70	438 4⅝	43 6⅝	268 7½	74
Hewlet 80	277 ⅝	85 1⅝	99 3⅛	74
Hewlet 90	a a	16 ¼	54 ¼	74
H Inns 10	5 3⅛	2 3½	8 3⅝	13⅛
H Inns 15	90 ⅛	88 ⅝	38 11-16	13⅛
Honwll 45	988 ⅝	320 1 9-16	169 3½	43
Honwll p 45	617 2 5-16	186 215-16	112 3½	43
Honwll 50	165 1-16	261 7-16	138 1	43
Honwll p 50	196 7	124 7	32 7	43
Honwll 60	100 1-16	30 1-16	a a	43
Honwll p 60	40 16⅝	217 17	a a	43
In Flv 20	36 1	10 1⅝	3 2⅝	20⅝
InFlv 25	a a	65 3-16	3 9-16	20⅝
J Manv 30	63 3⅝	37 3⅝	27 4	33⅝
JManv 35	171 ¼	223 1	97 1½	33⅝
JManv 40	a a	19 1⅛	b b	33⅝
MGIC 15	23 ⅝	10 15-16	48 1 3-16	14⅛
MGIC 20	a a	10 3-16	a a	14⅛
Mobil 60	41 1⅝	16 2⅛	8 3⅝	41
Mobil 65	19 ¼	2 ⅝	a a	41
Mobil 70	a a	2 ⅛	2 ⅝	41
N Semi 15	130 3⅝	32 2⅝	2 b	20
N Semi 20	427 11-16	315 21-16	1832 13-16	20
N Semi 25	340 1-16	86 9-16	457 1-16	20
Occi 20	128 3⅝	38 3⅝	85 4⅝	23
Occi 25	338 ⅝	394 1	228 1⅝	23
Occi 30	289 1-16	289 ¼	137 ½	23
Raythn 25	6 4	a a	a a	29
Raythn 30	214 11-16	312 1½	11 2⅛	29
Raythn 35	a a	156 ¼	B B	14⅝
Rynlds 60	3 1⅝	2 3	a a	41½
Slumb 60	103 6⅝	15 5	6 9	66⅝
Slumb 70	79 11-16	58 2⅛	19 3⅝	66⅝
Skylin 10	2 3⅛	a a	a a	13⅝
Skylin 15	402 -16	211 9-16	134 ⅝	13⅝
Skylin 20	127 1-16	b b	b b	13⅝
Southn 15	1 2½	a a	a a	17⅝
Southn 20	a a	222 1-16	20 ¼	17⅝
St Ind 30	9 ¼	141 ⅝	7 1⅝	47⅝
St Ind 45	a a	42 3½	9 4⅝	47⅝
Sthnd 55	37 1-16	5 3-16	b b	47⅝
Tx Gtf 20	a a	4 11-16	a a	19⅝
Tx Gtf 25	a a	5 ⅛	2 ⅛	19⅝
U A L 15	154 3⅝	1 2⅝	13 4⅛	18⅝
U A L 20	327 ⅝	92 ⅝	84 1⅝	18⅝
UA L 25	18 1-16	135 3-16	b b	18⅝
U Tech 35	131 ⅝	56 1⅛	46 1⅝	33½
U Tech 40	10 1-16	7 5-16	7 ½	33½
JWalt 25	11 3½	a a	a a	28⅝
J Walt 30	28 5-16	59 15-16	18 19-16	28⅝
J Walt 35	4 1-16	a a	b b	28⅝
Wllms 20	22 3-16	61 ⅝	72 1	18½
Wllms 25	7 1-16	9 ⅛	14 ¼	18½

Total volume 114,064 Open interest 2,112,612
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Vol. Last — Oct —	Vol. Last — Jan —	Vol. Last — Apr — N.Y.	Close
Aetna 30	58 4⅝	17 5⅝	b b	34⅝
Aetna p 30	a a	3 5-16	b b	34⅝
Aetna 35	684 ⅝	672 1 9-16	224 2¼	34⅝
Aetna p 35	129 7-16	126 17-16	22 3	34⅝
AetnaPfizer 30	a a	3 3-16	48 13-16	34⅝
Aetna p 40	a a	a a	3 5⅛	34⅝
Am Cya 25	9 ⅝	526 1½	122 1⅝	25⅝
Am Cya 30	a a	15 ⅛	27 5-16	25⅝
Am Exp 35	a a	30 2 1-16	a a	36
Am Hom 25	26 2⅛	a a	12 3⅝	27½
Am Hom 30	a a	13 5-16	12 11-16	27½
Asarco 15	85 ¾	46 1⅝	18 7⅝	15⅛
Asarco 20	7 1-16	94 ¼	22 7-16	15⅛
Asarco 25	a a	7 1-16	b b	15⅛
Best F 25	75 7-16	19 ⅝	7 1 3-16	25⅝
Best F 30	a a	a a	68 ¼	25⅝
Burrgh 50	41 16⅝	70 16½	b b	46½
Burrgh 60	172 6⅛	145 7⅝	32 8⅝	46½
Burrgh 70	164 ⅛	133 21-16	61 3⅝	46½
Chase 30	7 1-16	35 13-16	64 1 9-16	35⅝
Chase 35	17 1-16	23 ⅛	35 5-16	35⅝
C Tel 15	4 ⅝	19 1	a a	15⅛
Deere 25	52 ⅝	54 ⅞	4 1⅛	34⅝
Deere 30	a a	a a	30 ⅝	34⅝
Dig Eq 35	333 7⅝	168 8⅛	b b	43
Dig Eq 40	918 3	235 4⅝	b b	43
Dig Eq 45	1974 5-16	1851 2⅛	554 3⅝	43
Dig Eq 50	253 1-16	1069 ⅝	715 1 9-16	43
Disney 30	69 6⅝	28 7⅛	b b	36⅝
Disney 35	688 1 11-16	212 3⅝	253 4⅛	36⅝
Disney 40	32 1-16	427 15-16	201 1⅞	36⅝
du Pnt 110	352 11-16	257 3⅝	92 5⅛	109
du Pnt 120	a a	144 ⅝	67 2	109
Fst Ch 15	15 1½	54 1½	55 1⅝	16⅛
Fst Ch 20	a a	95 ⅛	17 7-16	16⅛
G Tel 30	50 1½	5 1⅝	11 2	31½
Gifbel 25	5 11-16	41 1 13-16	5 2	25⅝
Gifbel 30	a a	2 ⅛	25 5-16	25⅝
Goodyr 20	4 1-16	34 ¼	74 ½	18⅛
Greyhd 15	a a	74 ⅛	70 ¼	13⅛
Gulf O 25	28 3⅝	24 3	8 3⅛	28
Gulf O 30	a a	4 ¼	31 ½	28
Hercul 15	b b	b b	15 2⅝	16⅝
Hercul 20	a a	78 ⅛	20 7-16	16⅝
H F C 20	a a	37 3-16	23 ⅛	18⅛
H F C 25	a a	a a	10 1-16	18⅛
Lilly 35	32 1-16	114 7	5 2 1-16	34
Lilly 40	a a	1 3-16	2 ⅝	34
Merril 15	67 1⅝	341 13-16	69 2¼	16⅝
Merril 20	a a	135 ¼	61 ⅝	16⅝
MesaPt 30	23 11⅛	3 12¼	b b	41⅝
MesaPt 35	110 4⅝	52 7½	b b	41⅝
MesaPt p 35	a a	67 7-16	b b	41⅝
MesaPt 40	612 113-16	686 ⅝	252 5½	41⅝
MesaPt p 40	711 5-16	655 111-16	44 2¼	41⅝
MesaPt 45	785 ¼	1124 1 15-16	151 3⅝	41⅝
MesaPt p 45	340 3⅝	184 4⅝	9 4⅝	41⅝
Motrla 35	a a	3 6½	10 8½	43
Motrla 40	16 3⅝	30 4⅛	10 5	43
Motrla 45	32 1-16	103 1½	42 2 7-16	43
Motrla 50	a a	1 ⅝	b b	43
Pfizer 25	6 ⅝	9 1 7-16	4 2⅛	25½
PfizerPfizer 30	a a	3 3-16	5 ½	25½
Phelps 20	b b	3 2¼	11 2⅝	22
Phelps 25	a a	4 ⅝	10 13-16	22
Phelps 30	a a	9 1-16	a a	22
Ph Mor 50	20 10½	10 10⅝	3 11⅝	60⅛
Ph Mor 60	228 ⅝	1852 11-16	40 3⅝	60⅛
Pitney 15	4 1⅛	11 1⅝	271 1⅝	16
Pitney 20	2 1-16	3 3-16	15 ⅝	16
ProcG 70	48 11⅝	5 11⅝	b b	81⅝
Proc G 70	48 11⅝	5 11⅝	b b	81⅝
Proc G 80	276 1⅝	37 3	9 4⅛	81⅝
Proc G 90	a a	10 ⅝	31 1	81⅝
Rite A 15	33 2⅝	79 2⅝	20 3⅛	17½
St Cal 40	86 ⅝	65 1½	25 2⅛	39⅝
St Cal 45	a a	14 5-16	22 9-16	39⅝
TR W 35	2 1-16	21 9-16	1 1⅛	32½
T R W 40	a a	30 ⅛	a a	32½
Tandy 20	5 8	14 8½	6 9	28⅛
Tandy 25	67 3⅛	35 4⅝	9 4⅝	28⅛
Tandy 30	345 1-16	192 1⅝	80 23-16	28⅛
Tandy 35	a a	50 ¼	b b	28⅛
Texaco 25	23 2⅝	3 3	6 3⅝	27⅝
Texaco 30	5 1-16	179 ¼	51 7-16	27⅝
U Carb 40	b b	47 3⅝	48 4½	43⅝
U Carb 45	98 ⅝	335 ⅝	61 1⅝	43⅝
U Carb 50	25 1-16	46 3-16	39 ⅝	43⅝
U S St 25	b b	70 5	10 5⅝	29⅝
US St 30	890 5-16	61 7 9-16	92 2⅛	29⅝
U S St 35	a a	23 ¼	133 11-16	29⅝
U SSt 40	a a	7 ⅛	a a	29⅝
U S St 50	a a	5 1-16	b b	29⅝
Wrn Lm 15	b b	2 1¼	8 1⅝	24⅛
Westng 15	169 2½	124 213-16	94 3⅛	17½
Westng p 15	b b	80 ¼	28 ½	17½
Westng 20	2 1-16	212 5-16	112 ⅝	17½
Westng p 20	47 2½	157 2⅝	42 2 15-16	17½
Westng 25	a a	42 ⅛	a a	17½
Westng p 25	a a	3 7½	5 7½	17½

Option & price	Vol. Last — Nov —	Vol. Last — Feb —	Vol. Last — May —	Close
A M F 15	a a	2 2⅝	8 2⅝	17⅛
A M F 20	2 1-16	22 ¼	22 7-16	17⅛
AM F 25	2 1-16	b b	b b	17⅛
A S A 15	36 ⅝	10 8¼	18 7⅝	23⅝
AS A p 15	7 1-16	a a	a a	23⅝
A S A 20	584 3	270 3⅝	74 4½	23⅝
ASA p 20	185 ⅛	537 9-16	32 13-16	23⅝
A S A 25	426 7-16	643 15-16	233 1⅝	23⅝
Avnet 15	1 1⅝	14 2¼	8 2⅝	16⅝
Avnet 20	3 ⅛	33 ¼	15 ½	16⅝
Bally 15	b b	4 3⅛	47 3½	17⅛
Bally 20	172 ¼	13 13-16	36 1⅝	19½
Bally 25	32 1-16	a a	a a	19½
Caterp 50	123 3⅝	108 4⅛	5 3⅝	39⅝
Caterp 55	42 ⅝	6 11-16	25 1⅝	39⅝
Caterp 60	a a	26 3-16	b b	39⅝
Con Ed 20	9 3	58 3⅝	15 3⅝	5
Con Ed 25	a a	263 ⅝	100 9-16	5
DrPep 10	110 5¼	a a	5 5⅝	5-16
Dr Pep 15	906 1 3-16	1107 1⅝	206 21-16	9
El Pas 15	45 1½	90 1⅝	200 ¼	4½
El Pas 20	16 1-16	155 5-16	137 ½	4½
Fleetw 10	853 1⅛	208 1⅝	135 1⅝	16
Fleetw 15	97 1-16	94 ¼	34 7-16	16
Grace 25	a a	7 2⅝	a a	8⅝
Grace 30	a a	24 ¼	35 ½	8⅝
La Pac 10	a a	10 3¼	a a	8⅝
LPc 14⅝	76 1-16	14 7-16	b b	8⅝
La Pac 15	10 1-16	37 5-16	29 ½	8⅝
MGIC 15	48 ⅝	50 ⅝	29 1¼	7½
MGIC 20	a a	2 3-16	a a	7½
N Dist 20	10 2 3-16	45 27-16	2 2⅝	19⅝
N Dist 25	78 1-16	187 ⅝	84 ⅝	19⅝
NSemi 15	23 5⅛	a a	b b	17½
N Semi 20	93 1	77 2	47 2⅝	17½
N Semi 25	11 ⅛	43 9-16	291 1-16	17½
Norfk 20	11 ⅝	10 1⅛	11 1⅝	11½
Penney 25	57 7-16	56 1⅛	38 1⅝	19⅝
Penney 40	a a	6 ¼	26 ½	19⅝
PhilPt 20	86 ⅝	255 39-16	232 2¼	18⅝
PhilPt 35	a a	40 ¼	a a	18⅝
Res OG 15	243 7-16	327 15-16

هكذا من الأصل

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 8.)

old age, but rather from ances. Some component of conomy——such as inven- accumulation, business in- ent, housing or durables mption—goes off the rails, y first on the upside and n the downside.

present, although there are erious upside imbalances, are two downside imbal- the nation's huge trade and the relatively slow e of business fixed invest- Improvement in both situa- would assure continued expansion at a moderate, and adequate, rate.

Throughout the meeting of the Business Council in Virginia toward the weekend and at the sessions of the business economists in Bala Cynwyd, Pa., earlier in the week, there were strains of concern about slowing consumer spending in some sectors and particularly about the uncertainties over government economic policies on energy, taxes, money, regulation of business and other matters.

Even the administration's chief economic adviser, Charles Schultze, who had been one of the public sector's most optimistic analysts of the economic scene, has tempered his confidence somewhat.

In his talk to the business economists, Mr. Schultze maintained his position that "there are solid reasons for believing that the pace of the expansion, while slower, will be sufficient to keep the recovery moving along a favorable track in the next several quarters." But he conceded that the outlook beyond the middle of next year "has become more uncertain." By that time, the government's current economic-stimulus program will no longer be adding fresh impetus to the recovery, which is now in its 31st month.

Without openly criticizing the Federal Reserve System's recent action in pushing short-term interest rates higher to curb inflationary pressures resulting from the still-rapid growth of the money supply, Mr. Schultze was obviously concerned that the central bank might press too hard and too far. He reiterated questions he had raised recently as to whether the nation has not already returned to a more normal monetary velocity in a less exuberant economy.

"If the growth and velocity are slowing substantially," he told the business economists, "then the growth in money supply needed to maintain the financial conditions consistent with continued moderate and noninflationary recovery will be larger than previously expected."

Administration officials may be taking comfort from the slowing of the inflation pace since last winter's fuel-and-food-related surge, but the private business community has not. Concern over inflation was repeatedly expressed at the business economists' meeting, where it was listed as the No. 1 problem for 1978 by 46.3 per cent surveyed. Only 12.7 per cent pointed to unemployment as the top issue, and 20.7 per cent cited excessive government controls.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 8)

producer, with an indicated per-cent coupon rate. The are convertible after Jan. 2 andvik class "B" shares. It is ted that the conversion um will be set at about cent above the share price *time of the offering.* ce the dividend yield of vik's outstanding shares is

rld Accounting Body

W YORK, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ). ountants from more than ations have agreed to the ion of the International ation of Accountants, to be uartered in New York. The ation will try to harmonize nting practices around the officials said.

ch Industrial Orders

E HAGUE, Oct. 16 (Reu- —The Dutch index of in- al orders in hand fell to September from 99 in Au- base January, 1976, Central tics Office figures show.

dish Price Index

OCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP- Sweden's consumer price registered 438 in September, per cent from August, the al Bureau of Statistics an- ed.

only about 2.2 per cent, the 7.25-per-cent convertible bonds offer an attractive alternative to the common stock.

A syndicate is offering a $50-million, five-year floating-rate issue of the Industrial Bank of Japan. The notes bear semi-annual interest at the higher of either 6.5 per cent or 0.25 point above six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. However, under present market conditions, *the initial coupon rate should* be somewhere near 8.13 per cent, a relatively attractive level for a money market investment.

In the deutsche mark sector, a 100-million-mark, eight-year convertible bond *issue of Canon Inc.*, Japan's largest camera maker, was said to be very hot. The bonds, which bear 5.25 per cent semi-annually, are convertible after Feb. 1 into the Tokyo-listed shares.

Also scheduled is a 250-million-mark, 12-year Australian government bond issue with an indicated 6-per-cent coupon rate. The issue was said to be selling very well.

Market Volume

	Oct. 14	Oct. 7
Cedel	$714.6	$1.148
Euroclear	$1.416	$1.844

Norway's Trade Deficit

OSLO, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Norway's foreign trade deficit rose 68.8 per cent to 1.431 billion kroner ($260 million) in September, up from a deficit of 848 million kroner a year earlier, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported. The trade deficit for the first nine months of this year rose 70.4 per cent to 13.932 billion kroner.

EFTA Outlook Said to Be Bleak

GENEVA, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Trade ministers of the seventnation European Free Trade Association have agreed that the outlook is black for their economies and called for greater international cooperation to reverse the trend.

Economic prospects give "cause for deep concern," the ministers announced after a two-day meeting reviewing the situation inside and outside of EFTA, which was founded by Britain in 1958 as a counterpart to the Common Market.

Productive activity is "again slowing down," growth rates in many countries will fall short of targets set up earlier in the year, and, the ministers' joint communiqué said, they were "particularly concerned," over *prospects of continued high* unemployment.

"For the EFTA countries, which depend to a great extent on international trade, the slackness of world demand made it more difficult to maintain a sufficient degree of economic activity at home," the communiqué added.

Charges Settled In SEC Study Of ITT, Lazard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has settled charges against International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and Lazard Freres & Co. stemming from the *agency's six-year investigation* into ITT's acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

The 26-page *settlement released* by the agency sheds new light on one of the most complex and controversial mergers in corporate history, which generated a series of government and private suits against ITT.

Specifically, the SEC settlement indicates that nearly 400,000 shares of the Hartford stock that ITT was forced to sell before the merger were eventually used in connection with other ITT acquisitions.

While ITT and Lazard would neither confirm nor deny the SEC charges, officials of both concerns have consistently denied any knowledge of the fact that the stock was being used to facilitate further ITT acquisitions.

As part of the settlement, officials of ITT have agreed to amend certain previous filings with the SEC and to establish *a committee of outside directors* to review the commission's order.

k Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

ks	27½	28¼
d Trust Cp.	32½	33½
Bank Corporation	48	48¾
Inc	21	21¾
Bncp	18½	19¼
t Cinn.	33	34
Company	43	44
Bank & Trust Phil.	36¼	37¼
First Banks	32¼	33
Nat Bank Pitts.	50	50¾
y Corporation	43¼	44½
land Merch Boston	17¾	18¼
phia Nat Corp	29¾	29¾
nt Bank	35¾	36½
at Corporation	21½	22¼
Pac Corporation	31¼	31¾
t Ass Boston	26½	27½
Bank Boston	18½	19¼
st New York	21¾	22¾
Bankshares	18	18½
Nat. Bnksh.	19¾	20¼

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Oct. 14, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Hou Oil M	511,800	35	31¾	32¼	—3½
Austral Oil	333,800	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ¾
Nat Patent	219,400	14	12¾	12⅞	—1⅛
Incoterm A	218,800	16¾	15	16	+2¼
Syntex Corp	133,400	18	17¼	17½	— ⅝
Cda Int Pw A	125,000	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Giant Yell	123,800	9⅛	8	8⅝	+1
UV Ind wt	116,400	4⅛	4	4	— ⅝
Gt Bas Pet	115,800	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅞
Susquehan	114,100	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜

Volume: 10,005,630 shares.

Year to date: 510,975,830 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,105.

Advances: 237; declines: 514; unchanged: 254.

New highs: 42; new lows: 78.

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Oct. 14, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	56.15	54.64	54.80	— 1.46
Transp.	39.65	38.18	38.28	— 1.43
Utils.	41.28	40.43	40.46	— 0.80
Finance	55.01	52.93	53.95	— 1.96
Composite	52.53	51.12	51.24	— 1.35

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
400 Indust.	105.30	102.88	102.97	— 2.53
20 Transp.	13.37	12.94	13.06	— 0.44
40 Utils.	55.42	54.28	54.28	— 1.25
40 Financial	11.44	11.02	11.06	— 0.44
500 Stocks	95.75	93.46	93.56	— 2.41

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
30 Indust.	840.26	818.17	821.64	—18.71
20 Transp.	226.30	209.58	210.62	— 8.28
15 Utils.	114.11	112.17	112.17	— 1.87
65 Comb.	290.02	282.67	283.58	— 6.62

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

August 1977

Comisión Federal de Electricidad
Mexico, D.F.

US $ 34,000,000 Medium Term Loan

managed by

European Banking Company Limited — Bayerische Vereinsbank

and provided by

Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A. — Creditanstalt-Bankverein

DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Cayman Islands Branch — European Banking Company Limited

Hypobank International S.A. — The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Limited — Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Vereins- und Westbank Internationale S.A.

Agent
European Banking Company Limited

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Private Placement — August 1977

Comisión Federal de Electricidad
Mexico, D.F.

DM 60,000,000

7% five year notes

Bayerische Vereinsbank — European Banking Company Limited

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Creditanstalt-Bankverein

DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank — Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

SPORTS

Break Up the Yankees? It's in the Works

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (WP).—The unraveling of the New York Yankees, which has been gradual and generally comic most of the season, accelerated as the season's end neared.

There will be no need to break them up. That is now inevitable. Never have so many players wanted so badly to leave a great team.

"There is no way I will be back next year," was the world from Roy White, who has conducted himself with quiet dignity in the midst of mayhem. "Plenty of others feel the same way."

Among them are Mickey Rivers and Thurman Munson, who have demanded to be traded. Mike Torrez is playing out his option and would vastly prefer Boston to New York. Ken Holtzman, the man at the bottom of the mine shaft, cannot possibly return. Catfish Hunter admits he may be finished.

Big Money

"I have two years left on my contract. I intend to be paid. I can do Holtzman's job," Hunter snapped, meaning that he could collect big money for doing nothing.

Few teams in history have had the talent, the proven names, that these Yankees do. Perhaps none ever has been so unhappy.

Manager Billy Martin flung invective in the direction of Reggie Jackson, and prefaced it with several hundred words of cogent reasoning about Jackson's recent second-guessing of him, about how Jackson's job was to shut up and produce and about how he—Martin—would "stand on my record."

Gabe Paul tried to get his big, dangerous cats back on their stools Friday in a fierce and preposterous morning *news conference.*

"If I had managed this team this year," said a veteran Yankee starter, "we'd have won by 20 games. We're here on dumb luck. We had too much talent not to win, no matter how badly it was used.

"We *haven't* used our speed. We just worship the home run and the big inning. The owner orders lineup changes," said the player, who refused "for now" to have his name used.

Plenty of teams have had five personalities as complex, fractious and touchy as George Steinbrenner, Martin, Jackson, Munson and Rivers. But no team has had the misfortune for such a quintet to be (1) the owner, (2) the manager, and (3) the three most important everyday players.

Add to that the new freedom of speech that players of the free-agent era feel with their multiyear, set-for-life contracts and—voilà—you have the New York Yankees.

World Series Box Scores

Game Three

NEW YORK

	ab	r	h	bi
Rivers, cf	4	0	1	0
Randolph, 2b	4	0	0	0
Munson, c	4	0	1	0
Jackson, rf	4	2	2	1
Blair, rf	0	0	0	0
Piniella, lf	4	1	1	1
Chambliss, 1b	3	1	1	0
Nettles, 3b	3	0	0	1
Dent, ss	3	0	1	1
Guidry, p	2	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	7	4

LOS ANGELES

	ab	r	h	bi
Lopes, 2b	2	1	1	2
Russell, ss	4	0	0	0
Smith, rf	4	0	0	0
Cey, 3b	4	0	2	0
Garvey, 1b	4	0	0	0
Baker, lf	4	0	0	0
Lacy, rf	2	0	0	0
Yeager, c	3	0	0	0
Rau, p	0	0	0	0
Rhoden, p	2	1	1	0
Mota, ph	1	0	0	0
Garman, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	4	2

NEW YORK	050	010	000—4
LOS ANGELES	002	000	000—2

DP—Los Angeles 2. LOB—New York 1, Los Angeles 4. 2B—Jackson, Chambliss, Rhoden, Cey. HR—Lopes (1), Jackson (1). SB—Lopes. S—Guidry.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Guidry (W, 1-0)	9	4	2	2	3	7
Rau (L, 0-1)	1	4	3	3	0	0
Rhoden	7	3	1	1	0	5
Garman	1	1	0	0	0	0

T—2:07. A—56,995.

Game Four

NEW YORK

	ab	r	h	bi
Rivers, cf	5	1	2	1
Randolph, 2b	4	0	0	0
Munson, c	5	1	1	1
Jackson, rf	3	2	1	1
Blair, rf	1	0	0	0
Piniella, lf	3	0	2	1
Chambliss, 1b	4	0	1	1
Nettles, 3b	4	1	1	0
Dent, ss	3	0	1	0
Torrez, p	2	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	10	5

LOS ANGELES

	ab	r	h	bi
Lopes, 2b	4	0	0	0
Russell, ss	4	0	0	0
Smith, rf	3	1	1	0
Cey, 3b	3	0	0	0
Garvey, 1b	4	1	2	0
Baker, lf	4	1	2	2
Monday, cf	4	0	0	0
Yeager, c	4	0	2	0
John, p	2	0	0	0
Davilo, ph	1	0	0	0
Hough, p	0	0	0	0
Mota, ph	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	7	3

NEW YORK	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5
LOS ANGELES	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

E—Baker. DP—Los Angeles 1. LOB—New York 8, Los Angeles 7. 2B—Rivers 2, Munson, Yeager. HR—Baker (1). SB—Lopes, Rivers. S—Torrez.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Torrez (W, 1-0)	9	7	3	3	3	9
John (L, 0-1)	6	9	5	4	3	7
Hough	2	1	0	0	0	2

HBP—By John (Piniella). T—2:31. A—55,992.

College Football Scores

East

Boston Coll. 28, W. Virginia 24.
Boston U. 14, Holy Cross 13.
Brown 21, Cornell 3.
Colgate 31, Princeton 13.
Harvard 31, Dartmouth 25.
Notre Dame 24, Army 0.
Penn St. 31, Syracuse 24.
Pittsburgh 34, Navy 17.
Rutgers 20, Lehigh 0.
Yale 42, Columbia 21.

South

Alabama 24, Tennessee 10.
Clemson 17, Duke 11.
Georgia 24, Vanderbilt 13.
Georgia Tech 38, Auburn 21.
Kentucky 33, Louisiana St. 13.
Maryland 35, Wake Forest 7.
Mississippi 17, S. Carolina 10.
No. Car. 27, No. Car. St. 14.
Tulane 16, Cincinnati 13.
VMI 19, The Citadel 3.
Virginia Tech 14, Virginia 14.

Midwest

Colorado 17, Kansas 17.
Illinois 29, Purdue 22.
Iowa St. 24, Nebraska 21.
Miami (Ohio) 28, Ohio 24.
Michigan 58, Wisconsin 6.
Minnesota 13, Northwestern 7.
Ohio St. 27, Iowa 6.
Oklahoma 21, Missouri 17.

Southwest

SMU 37, Houston 23.
Texas 13, Arkansas 9.
Texas A & M 38, Baylor 31.
Texas Tech 42, Rice 7.

West

Arizona St. 37, Air Force 14.
Brigham Young 63, Colorado St. 17.
California 41, Oregon St. 17.
Idaho 31, Montana 20.
USC 33, Oregon 15.
UCLA 27, Washington St. 16.
Utah 20, Utah St. 0.
Washington 45, Stanford 21.

More Sports News On Page 15

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	2	0	0	4	12	[illegible]
Atlanta	1	0	1	2	5	[illegible]
N.Y. Islanders	1	1	0	2	5	4
N.Y. Rangers	1	1	0	2	6	[illegible]
Smythe Division						
Vancouver	1	1	1	3	12	1[illegible]
Colorado	0	0	2	2	7	[illegible]
Chicago	0	1	1	1	4	[illegible]
Minnesota	0	2	0	0	6	1[illegible]
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	3	[illegible]

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	2	0	0	4	12	[illegible]
Los Angeles	2	0	0	4	6	[illegible]
Washington	1	1	0	2	4	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	1	2	0	2	7	1[illegible]
Detroit	0	1	1	1	5	[illegible]
Adams Division						
Buffalo	2	0	0	4	8	[illegible]
Cleveland	1	1	0	2	4	[illegible]
Boston	0	1	1	1	3	[illegible]
Toronto	0	1	1	1	5	[illegible]

Saturday's Games

Cleveland 4, Washington 2 (Klassen, Manery, Ahearn, Gardner; Sirois, McKechnie).
Montreal 5, New York Rangers 4 (Lafleur 3, Charlraw, Courneyer, Risebrough).
Vancouver 5, Minnesota 3 (Gillis, Graves, Oddleifson, Lever, Sedlbauer; Eriksson, Young, Beverley).
Atlanta 3, St. Louis 1 (Platt, Lysiak, Lalonde; Redmond).
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 2 (Kelly 2, Dailey, Malone, Lonsberry, Clarke; Bladon, Bennett; Currigan, Malone).
New York Islanders 3, Boston 1 (Drouin, Benning, Bossy; Foster).
Colorado 3, Chicago 3 (Beck, Suomi; Paiement; Savard, Mulvey, Russell).
Buffalo 5, Toronto 3 (Savard, Perreault, R. Martin, Luce, Ramsay; Boutette, Sittler).
Los Angeles 4, Detroit 3 (Dionne, Goring 2, Manery; McCourt, Grant).

Friday's Games

Vancouver 4, Colorado 4 (Sedlbauer, Manno, Walton, Graves; Gardner, Croteau, Andruff, Delorme).
Washington 2, Pittsburgh 1 (Sirois, Charron, Malone).

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	3	0	0	6	17	[illegible]
New England	2	0	0	4	8	[illegible]
Birmingham	1	1	0	2	7	[illegible]
Indianapolis	1	1	0	2	6	[illegible]
Quebec	1	2	0	2	10	1[illegible]
Houston	1	2	0	2	8	[illegible]
Edmonton	1	2	0	2	7	1[illegible]
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	8	1[illegible]

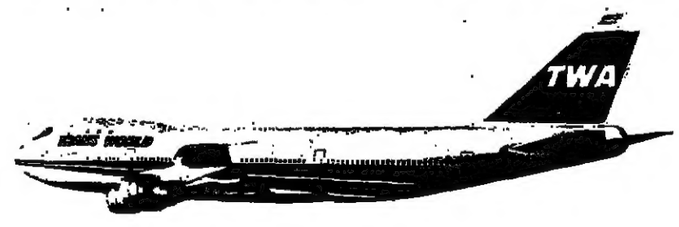
Saturday's Games

Quebec 6, Edmonton 2 (Cloutier, Brackenbury, Bernier, P. Bordeleau, Tardif 2; Callighen, Chipperfield).
New England 5, Birmingham 2 (Howe, Carlson, Webster, Rangleben, Keon; Henderson 2).
Houston 5, Indianapolis 1 (Lukowich 3, Preston, Ruskowski; St. Sauveur).
Winnipeg 5, Cincinnati 4 (K. Nilsson, U. Nilsson, Rutunke, Hedberg, Moffat; Plorek, Ledue 2, Plumb).

Friday's Games

Birmingham 6, Houston 3 (Evans, Noris 2, Nedomansky, Sheehy; Ruskowski, Lund, Connor).
Edmonton 4, Quebec 2 (McDonald 2, Miller, Baird; Lacombe, Guite).

Why so many TWA passengers are Herald Tribune readers.



Businessmen who travel frequently demand a lot from an airline: efficiency, service, a minimum of waiting and dependability in scheduling.

That's why so many choose TWA when flying transatlantic. They appreciate details like the quiet "Business Zones" on 747s, the carry-on luggage compartments on 707s and TWA's exclusive international terminal at Kennedy.

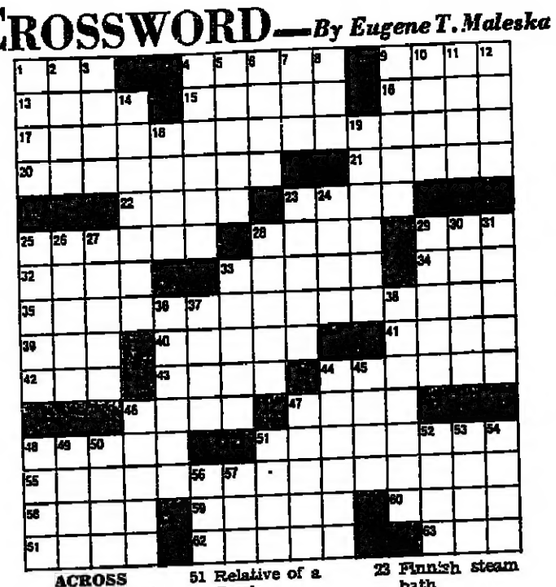
And because these international businessmen need to keep up with events and trends on both sides of the Atlantic, they read the Trib. Regularly. In the air and on the ground. For this is the bright, international daily newspaper that meets their requirements in every way.

It helps them stay on top of the world wherever they go.

No wonder so many TWA passengers are Herald Tribune readers.

-and vice versa.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Blue Book girl
4 Start of a book
9 Porgy's woman
13 Clean a pipe
15 Attraction at Uxmal
16 Relative of a cat's-eye
17 Everywhere
20 Nadia and Olga, e.g.
21 Fastened
22 Currier's partner
23 Tiny drinks
25 More expeditious
28 Heroic tale
29 Turkish title
32 Folk singer Guthrie
33 Goes into a skid
34 Word with annum or capita
35 Caused to conform
39 Splash against
40 Body passage
41 Global area
42 Storm center
43 Grazing lands
44 Hiding places
46 Prying
47 Pro — publico
48 Arabian bigwig
51 Relative of a Creek
55 Where to read for implications
58 Interdicts
59 Word after potato or macaroni
60 Horn of the crescent moon
61 Check
62 Wood for 36 piano keys
63 Porker's pad

DOWN

1 Hindrance
2 Slithery
3 — of Gilead
4 Bore on the dais
5 Baby sitters, at times
6 Manipulates, as prices
7 Nobel product
8 Suffix with boy or girl
9 Gaucho gear
10 "Paradise Lost" is one
11 Sensible
12 Vehicle on runners
14 Great Spirit
18 Bathe
19 City opposite Juarez
23 Finnish steam bath
24 "— a Kick Out of You"
25 Aesop specialty
26 Impressive grouping
27 Snow bunny's milieu
28 Cracks
29 Silly
30 Lamp dweller
31 Regions
33 Ranch roamer
36 In profusion
37 Does farm work
38 Terse
44 Shakespeare's "— of Errors"
45 Indigo source
46 Full of fresh tidings
47 "Borstal Boy" playwright
48 Flows out, as the tide
49 Vegetarian's taboo
50 Explosive peak
51 Normandy town
52 Burden
53 For fear that
54 Perceive
56 Compass point
57 Seize

WEATHER

	C.	F.	
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Fog
ANKARA	13	56	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Fair
BERLIN	12	54	Fog
BRUSSELS	17	63	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	47	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Fog
EDINBURGH	13	55	Fog
FLORENCE	22	72	Fog
FRANKFURT	10	50	Fog
GENEVA	10	50	Fog
HELSINKI	5	41	Fog
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair
LISBON	22	72	Cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Fog
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy
MADRID	19	66	Cloudy
MIAMI	22	72	Fair
MILAN	16	61	Fog
MONTREAL	5	41	Rain
MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy
MUNICH	9	48	Fog
NEW YORK	17	63	Cloudy
NICE	21	70	Fog
OSLO	11	52	Cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Fair
PRAGUE	8	47	Fog
ROME	22	72	Fog
SOFIA	10	50	Fog
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Fog
TEHRAN	29	84	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	25	77	Cloudy
TUNIS	26	79	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	57	Fair
WARSAW	8	47	Fair
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
ZURICH	9	48	Fog

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

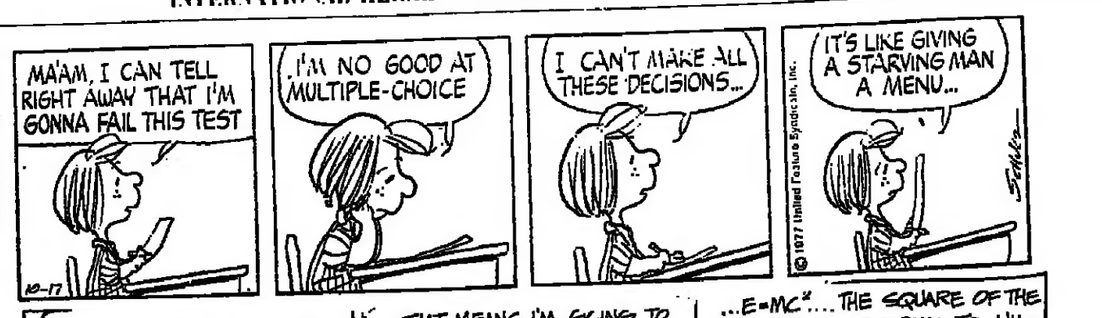
Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Ne asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices Oct. 14, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AGEFd	5.60	5.71
AcornF	13.08	NL
AdvInv	9.42	NL
AetnaFd	7.12	7.78
AetnaSh	12.91	14.11
AhutsFd	9.02	NL
Alistate	8.35	NL
AlphaF	10.21	NL
ABirthT	9.62	10.51
AEqtFd	4.68	5.11
American Funds:		
Balan	7.91	8.64
AmcP	5.71	6.24
Mutl	9.57	10.46
Bond	14.84	16.22
Capit	6.43	7.03
Grwth	4.87	5.32
Incom	15.49	16.93
ICA	13.21	14.43
NPers	15.03	16.43
ShMt	6.25	6.83
Amer General:		
CapBd	9.00	9.84
CapGth	3.68	4.15
IncFd	6.40	6.99
Ventr	12.48	13.64
EqGth	6.33	6.92
FdAm	6.22	6.80
ProvId	3.88	4.18
AGInFd	5.61	6.05
AInsInFd	5.12	5.60
AInvest	5.25	NL
AInvInc	11.93	NL
ANtGth	2.86	3.13
Archer Group:		
Daily	1.00	NL
Grwth	6.14	6.62
Incom	7.28	7.85
Spectr	4.21	4.54
FdInv	6.36	6.86
Wash	9.61	10.36
AudaFd	7.98	8.72
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.47	8.12
Incom	5.01	5.45
Stock	5.51	6.02
BLC Gr	10.41	11.38
BabStnc	3.77	NL
Babs Inv	8.86	NL
BeechHill	8.42	NL
BeacInv	9.01	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.53	NL
101 Fd	8.97	NL
BerkCap	7.42	8.11
BondStk	4.64	5.07
BostFdn	9.38	10.25
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.84	13.16
Candn	7.13	7.79
Divid	2.71	2.96
Month	14.73	16.10
NIWS	9.40	10.27
NYVn	10.83	11.84
CGFund	9.17	9.91
CGIncm	8.57	9.26
CapPres	1.00	NL
CentShT	10.96	11.82
ChaInv	9.52	10.40
CharlFd	13.52	14.78
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	5.91	6.46
Frontl	3.59	3.92
Sharo	7.03	7.68
Speci	5.06	5.53
CheapD	10.96	NL
ChemFd	6.69	7.31
CNA Mgt Fds:		
Liberty	4.06	4.44
Manhat	2.34	2.56
Schast	7.55	8.25
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.62	9.42
Fund	8.92	9.75
Grwth	4.33	4.73
Incom	8.81	9.63
Optn	11.12	12.15
Colu Gth	14.74	NL
Cwlth AB	.96	1.04
Cwlth C	1.42	1.54
Comp Bd	8.51	9.15
Comp Fd	7.05	7.58
Concord	12.25	NL
Cons Inv	9.00	9.37
Constel G	5.46	NL
Cont Mut	6.05	NL
Ctry Cap	10.99	11.88
DhyIncm	1.00	NL
Davge Fd	7.25	NL
deVegh	29.71	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decal	11.78	12.87
Delaw	10.50	11.48
Delch	9.22	9.65
Delta	4.70	5.14
Dir Cap	3.91	4.27
DodBal	21.12	NL
DodStk	15.02	NL
Dre Bur	9.24	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.36	12.42
Levge	15.75	17.21
Liq As	9.68	NL
NNine	5.22	NL
Spl Inc	7.19	NL
TEm	13.95	NL
Thrd C	12.29	NL
Eagle Gr	10.34	11.38
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.79	8.40
Fours	7.64	NL
Grwth	8.69	9.37
Incom	6.05	6.52
Speci	6.23	6.72
Stock	8.52	9.19
EDIE Sp	16.88	NL
EdsonG	8.63	NL
Egret F	10.19	11.08
Eltun Tr	13.93	
Fairfld	8.82	9.59
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.65	7.77
Empir	18.40	
Four E	17.40	
Opin	13.33	14.57
TFre	13.28	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.76	NL
Capit	7.90	8.63
Contfd	9.66	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Dstny	7.76	
Eq Inc	14.96	NL
Magel	22.38	
Mun Bd	10.58	NL
Fidel	15.13	16.54
Puritn	10.11	11.05
Salem	4.64	5.07
Thrift	10.35	NL
Trend	20.14	22.01
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.66	NL
Indust	4.02	NL
Incom	7.19	NL
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.02	5.49
Grwth	6.48	7.08
Incom	8.69	9.50
Stock	8.21	8.97
FstMtl A	7.93	NL
FtMtlDl	10.00	NL
44 Wall	16.27	NL
Fnd Gth	3.72	4.07
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.25	4.64
Incom	11.98	12.98
Mutual	7.93	8.67
Speci	9.13	9.98
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.20	3.45
DNTC	6.53	7.04
Grwth	5.03	5.42
Utils	4.81	5.19
Incom	1.82	1.96
US Gov	9.64	10.39
Capit	3.08	3.32
Equit	3.30	3.56
Fundpk	7.91	8.03
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.37	9.15
Impac	7.88	8.61
Ind Tr	10.18	11.13
Pilot	8.01	8.75
GESA S	24.44	
Gen Sec	8.66	NL
G-th Ind	17.21	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.94	4.31
Grwth	6.71	7.33
Incom	7.31	NL
Hart Gth	11.76	NL
Hart Lev	7.96	NL
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Mkn	13.97	15.10
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.63	5.06
Incom	3.68	4.02
Trst sh	10.94	11.96
Trst un	2.95	
Industry	2.84	
Int Invst	10.11	11.05
Inv Guid	8.41	NL
Inv Indic	1.32	NL
Inv Bos	9.13	9.84
Inv Council:		
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.81	6.02
IDS Grt	5.40	
IDS Incl	4.90	5.00
Mutl	8.77	9.53
Prog	3.05	3.31
TaE	5.04	5.29
Stock	17.44	18.95
Select	9.42	10.13
Var Py	6.13	6.67
Inv Resh	5.06	5.53
Istel	18.82	19.40
JP Grth	9.49	10.32
Janus F	17.24	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.70	9.46
Bond	19.44	21.13
Growth	5.16	5.61
Johnstn	18.69	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	10.79	11.48
Grow	6.88	7.52
MonM	1.00	NL
MunB	10.86	11.34
Optn	13.24	14.47
Summ	10.43	11.40
Tech	6.87	7.53
TotR	9.72	10.62
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.71	4.08
Cus B1	17.82	18.61
Cus B2	19.41	21.22
Cus B4	8.36	9.14
Cus K1	7.49	8.18
Cus K2	4.91	5.36
Cus S1	16.47	18.00
Cus S3	7.18	7.85
Cus S4	3.66	4.00
Polar	3.12	3.41
Leington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.53	13.80
Le Gr	8.87	9.69
Le In	10.44	11.41
Le R	14.18	15.41
Life Ins	7.86	8.59
Lincoln Natl:		
Sel Am	6.88	NL
Sel Spl	12.17	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.01	NL
Mut	12.55	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	7.36	7.94
Bnd db	11.87	12.10
Incom	3.47	3.74
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.97	10.90
Incom	9.25	10.11
Muni	10.35	11.31
US Gov	9.71	10.61
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.81	8.54
Indep	7.13	7.79
Mass	10.22	11.17
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.33	10.06
MIG	8.13	8.77
MID	14.24	15.35
MFD	11.83	12.75
MCD	13.24	14.27
MFB	15.59	16.81
MMB	9.73	10.22
Mathers	13.10	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	9.42	9.81
Capit	12.38	12.90
Retirt	1.00	NL
Mid AM	5.09	5.56
Mon Mkt	1.00	NL
MONY F	8.59	9.39
MSB Fd	13.10	NL
Mut Ben	8.71	9.52
MIF Fd	7.85	8.49
MIF Gth	3.72	4.02
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.60	12.15
Grwth	3.83	4.16
Incom	9.28	10.09
TFre	15.33	16.66
Mut Shrs	29.41	NL
NEA Mut	7.81	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.11	9.82
Bond	4.57	4.93
Divid	3.93	4.24
Grwth	5.22	5.66
Pr Stk	7.96	7.03
Incom	5.36	5.78
Stock	7.68	8.28
NELife Fund:		
Equit	15.93	17.32
Grwth	8.53	9.27
Incom	14.18	15.41
Side	12.72	13.83
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	13.28	NL
Guard	26.69	NL
Partnr	9.37	NL
Neuw Fd	8.88	NL
New Wld	10.36	NL
NewGr	11.46	NL
Newt Inc	9.77	NL
NichlFd	15.82	NL
Nomura	9.79	10.53
Noreast	14.93	NL
Nuveen	9.64	10.09
Omega	9.97	10.89
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.58	6.10
IncBos	8.59	9.39
MonB	1.00	NL
TFre	10.54	NL
AIM	8.82	9.64
Time	7.67	8.38
OTC Sec	13.18	14.33
Param M	8.63	9.38
Penn Sq	7.30	NL
Penn Mu	3.94	NL
Phila	7.03	7.68
Phoe Cap	7.64	8.35
Phoen Fd	9.53	10.42
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.06	12.69
Pilg Fd	8.92	9.39
Mag C	3.19	3.38
Mag In	9.39	9.88
Pine St	10.32	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.42	14.67
II	16.33	17.85
Plan Inv	11.18	12.15
Pilgrth	10.25	11.20
Pilfrnd	8.25	9.02
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.89	NL
Incom	9.92	NL
N Era	10.58	NL
N Horiz	7.39	NL
TFre	10.20	NL
Pro Fund	5.81	NL
Prov Gth	7.61	8.32
Pru SIP	8.88	9.70
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.12	12.15
Equit	9.28	10.69
Georg	12.56	13.73
Grwth	10.15	11.09
Incom	7.94	8.68
Invest	7.21	7.88
Optn	13.31	14.55
TEt	24.46	25.68
Vista	9.49	10.55
Voyag	10.62	11.61
Rainbw	1.94	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	8.34	NL
Safec Eqt	8.43	9.21
Safec Gth	9.04	9.88
SIPCap	7.44	8.13
SIPDwl	7.20	7.87
Scudder Stevens:		
Com St	9.13	NL
Incom	14.66	NL
Intl Fd	12.87	NL
Man R	9.99	NL
MMB	10.39	NL
Speci	23.77	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	10.32	10.61
Equity	3.89	4.25
Invest	7.40	8.09
Util a	9.71	10.61
Sentinel Group:		
Ape	3.32	3.63
Balan	7.74	8.46
Com S	11.65	12.73
Grwth	7.79	8.47
Trust	9.77	10.62
Sentry F	12.05	13.10
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	6.09	6.66
Entrp	4.90	5.36
Fief Fd	5.38	
Harbr	8.39	9.17
Legal	6.24	6.82
Pace	11.06	12.09
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.64	17.09
Ilsm	18.78	20.44
Invest	9.48	10.36
SherraG	8.34	NL
SherraD	19.95	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.54	9.33
Invest	9.91	10.83
Trust	8.69	9.50
Vent	12.02	13.14
SB Eqty	9.38	9.87
SB I&Gr	12.43	13.08
SoGen In	10.88	11.39
Sw Invs	7.72	8.34
Swin Gt	4.60	4.97
Sover In	11.20	12.24
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.91	4.27
Div Fd	4.77	5.21
Prog F	3.68	4.02
StPrm Gt	5.86	NL
SPrm Bs	9.21	NL
State St	48.12	49.50
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.28	NL
Asso F	1.08	NL
Invest	1.34	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.58	NL
Cap O	8.69	NL
Stock	11.31	NL
Survey F	8.30	9.07
Temp Gt	12.48	13.64
Temp Inv	1.08	NL
Trns Cap	6.91	7.51
Trns Invs	9.24	10.04
Trav Eq	9.74	10.64
Tudr Hd	13.49	NL
TwnC Gt	4.35	NL
TwnC Inc	6.28	NL
USAA Gt	7.58	NL
USAA Inc	11.67	NL
US Gov	9.69	9.84
Unif Mut	8.02	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.90	11.75
Nat Inv	5.78	6.45
U Cap	11.07	11.94
Union	12.49	13.47
United Funds:		
Accm	6.00	6.56
Bond	7.36	8.04
Con Gr	8.40	9.16
Con Inc	9.16	10.01
Incom	9.74	10.64
Muni	10.16	10.58
Scien	5.36	5.86
Vang	5.20	5.68
Unit Svcs	2.22	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.84	7.02
Incom	5.00	5.13
LevGr	10.63	10.90
Sp&It	4.27	4.38
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.47	14.72
Invest	6.91	7.55
Comm	5.67	6.20
Speci	8.30	9.07
Vanguard Group:		
Fltd	12.83	NL
Ivest	7.54	NL
Morg	11.57	NL
Trust	8.82	NL
Welsl	12.04	NL
Wellfn	9.15	NL
West B	9.66	NL
Windr	10.15	NL
WallSt G	5.94	6.49
Wein Eq	11.91	NL
Westl Grt	6.74	7.53
Wisc Inc	5.03	5.50

PEANUTS



B.C.

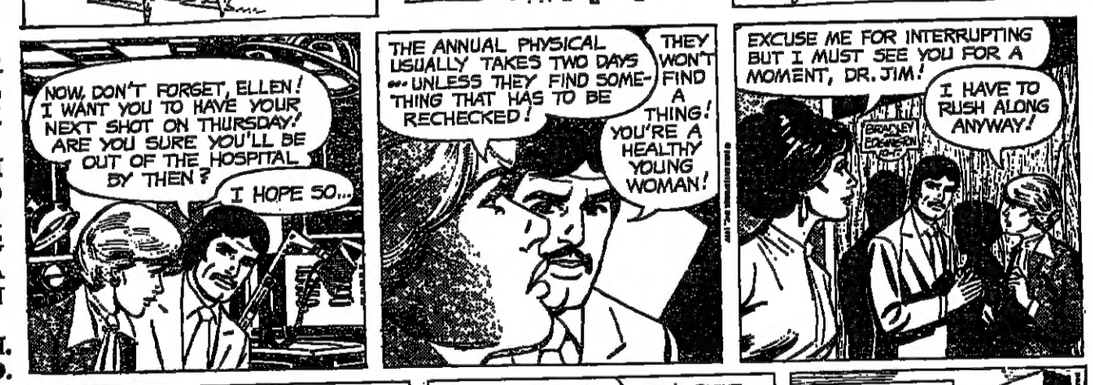
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.



P.I. KIRBY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GANYM

CEHEN

DYKLIN

SPICHY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

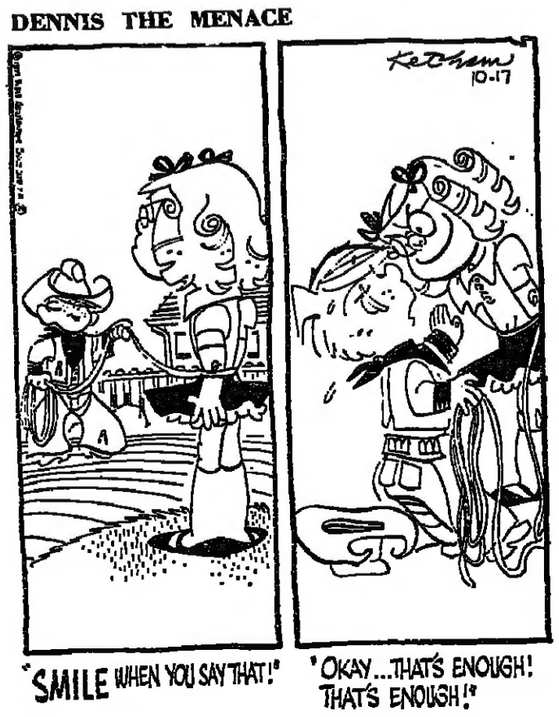
Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: STOIC KNEEL JOYOUS FLIMSY
Answer: A girl should never let a fool kiss her—or this—A KISS FOOL HER

Published and printed by GDZ in Zurich (Switzerland).

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

CARNIVAL

Entertainments and Posthumous Tales

By Isak Dinesen. University of Chicago Press. 338 pp.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

"I MAY inform you, Arlecchino," says the old painter to his fellow guests at a masquerade party which seemed nearly to end in killing, "that everything has got an end, and foolery as well." "No, on the contrary, Signor Lothario," the girl dressed as Arlecchino replies, "everything is infinite, and foolery as well."

This comes in the final paragraphs of the title story, set in Copenhagen in 1835, on the night of the Great Opera Carnival, with flappers and intellectuals, bohemians and beauties playing games in costumes, games of love and death and time. They are clever people, in love with one another, "disillusioned, rich, and hungry."

"Great truths had been revealed... One being the fundamental falsity of the traditional idea of covering up the body and leaving the face bare, when it ought to be exactly the other way round." The appearance of a young man with a gun seems to beg the question: Is it reality or foolery?

"Carnival" is one of the 11 sketches and stories, ranging from novella length to a few pages, that make up this collection of Miss Dinesen's works, never before published in book form. It is a welcome addition to the Dinesen canon. Characteristic of the meticulous standards of her literary executors, the criterion of selection is not survival, but a quality of the same level as "Last Tales," "Anecdotes of Destiny" and earlier works, "Seven Gothic Tales" and "Winter's Tales."

Three of these stories, "The De Cats Family," "Uncle Theodore" and "The Bear and the Kiss," were translated for volume by P.M. Mitchell and W.D. Paden. The rest were written in English. In fact, "Carnival" was the first story to use the pseudonym "Isak Dinesen" and likely the first story she wrote directly in English. Her real name was Baroness Karen Blixen and her earlier work appeared under the pseudonym "Osceola."

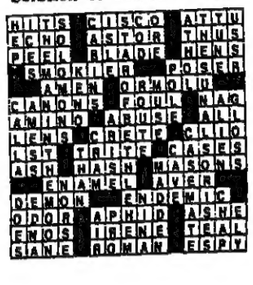
We find not only a range of styles and material in these stories, but works representing of every stage in her development. "The De Cats Family," which relates the mistakes of a very honest, very righteous Danish clan in forgiving its one black sheep, has a wry and ironic tone which reminds one of Mark Twain. It was originally intended as a two-act play, first published as a short story in 1909. "Uncle Theodore," a tale of a Polish nobleman and a pastry cook with a huge bequest as the result of the action, is printed here for the first time. "The Last Voyage," a sailor's farewell to Copenhagen, is one of her best stories, moving and profound.

Miss Dinesen's stories are extraordinary, varied, poetic, almost all with a quality of incitement and magic. She seems to blend reality and fiction to achieve entertainment and universality because she knows where each is rooted. And she never avoided her obligation to entertain.

Robert Kirsch is a book critic for the Los Angeles Times.

© Los Angeles Times

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS — By Robert L.

NEW YORK (NYT).—A move that prevents one type of counterplay by the opponent may later turn out to inhibit your normal attacking chances. This kind of eventuality can be seen in the ninth-round encounter between Grandmasters Genna Sosonko of the Netherlands and Eugenio Torre of the Philippines from the I.B.M. International Tournament in Amsterdam.

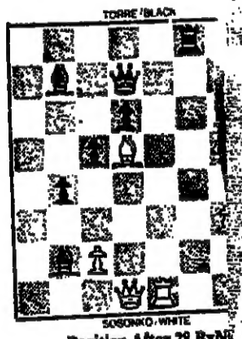
After 1 P-Q4, P-QB4; 2 P-Q5, N-KB3, Sosonko avoided playing 3 P-QB4, thinking that he could later deny Torre Black's normal counterplay—advancing... P-QN4 and opening the QN file with... PxP. He was correct thus far, but he failed to pay attention to the important point that his 3 N-QB3 gives less protection to his QP than 3 P-QB4, and that it might therefore prove more difficult to achieve White's standard attack with a later P-K5.

Torre's Fianchetto of his QB at moves 9 and 10 may have seemed pointless, but he was piling up pieces on the white QP so that Sosonko could not get in P-K5. It was dubious for Sosonko to try to brace that QP with 11 B-B4 since, after 13... Q-Q2, an attempt to hold up 14... P-QN4 by 14 Q-Q3 would have been risky after 14... QR-N1, followed by 16... P-QN4! Still, this may have been a risk Sosonko had to take.

In any case, his alternative of rushing P-K5, only to be pushed into the retreat 14... P-QN4; 15 B-B1 was unsatisfactory. Perhaps he overlooked Torre's 15... P-B4! saving his KN from the threat of 16 P-KN4.

After 20 N-N5, it would have been granting Sosonko too much to capture 20... PxP; 21 BxRP. Besides, after 20... P-N6; 21 QBxP, NxB; 22 PxN, the white QP was doomed.

On 22... R-KB1, Sosonko could not play 23 N-K6, NxN; 24 RxN (24 PxN, Q-B3; 25 N-K4, B-Q5ch;



Position After 28 BxN

26 K-R2, R-B7ch; 27 NxB) produces an unstoppable ... B-Q5ch; 28 K-R2, R-B7ch; ... N2, RxBch; 30 KxR, Q... ning a piece.

It would not have been ... for Sosonko to have tried ... revenge for 24... NxP by ... QxN; 26 NxBP, Q-B2; ... because 27... Q-B7ch; ... N-K6; 29 Q-K2, NxB net ... a piece.

However, Sosonko shou... seized the opportunity, a... K-R2, BxP, for 26 N-K6, ... 27 N/6xP, PxN; 28 NxP, ... 29 NxB, QxN; 30 R-K8ch, ... 31 R-Q8, N-K6; 32 QxQ, ... RxN, R-B7ch; 34 K-N1, R... the idea of giving Torre ... problems resulting from ... of opposite color.

Instead, his 26 NxRP, ... N-N5ch, K-R1; 28 BxN, ... 29 K-R1 (not 29 K-N1, B-... B4!; 30 BxB, QxBch; 3... landed him in Torre's decis... on the long diagonal.

With 31... R-K4; 32 Q... K2, Torre switched to a ... pin while preventing ... from giving any trou... checks. After 35... B-... sonko, about to lose the ... knight, resigned.

BENONI DEFENSE

White Sosonko	Black Torre	White Sosonko	Black Torre
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	19 PxQP	PxQP
2 P-Q5	N-KB3	20 N-N5	P-N6
3 N-QB3	P-KN3	21 B-R3P	NxB
4 P-K4	P-Q3	22 PxN	N-KB1
5 N-B3	B-N2	23 B-N2	P-N5
6 B-K2	O-O	24 N-K4	NxP
7 O-O	N-R3	25 K-R2	BxP
8 P-KR3	N-B2	26 N-R3P	KxN
9 R-K1	P-N3	27 N-N5ch	K-R1
10 B-KB4	B-N2	28 BxN	K-B2
11 B-B4	P-QR3	29 K-R1	K-B4
12 P-QR4	N-R4	30 B-B	QxB
13 B-KR2	Q-Q2	31 N-K5	R-K1
14 P-K5	P-QN4	32 Q-B3	Q-K2
15 B-B1	P-B4	33 Q-B2	K-N2
16 PxNP	PxNP	34 Q-B4	Q-B1
17 RxR	RxR	35

هكذا من الأصل

icoff Plan Gains

enate Panel Votes to Delay creases in Overseas Tax

By Art Pine

SHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP). Senate Finance Committee decided to postpone a 1976 that would have toughened ax treatment of Americans abroad, and to replace it— ning next year—with a new, what milder provision.

a two-part action, the pan- rst voted to prevent the measure from applying to e earned this year—the sec- such delay it has approved. stponement was granted last on last year's income.

the same time, the commit- pproved a proposal by Sen. am Ribicoff, D-Conn., that establish new deductions ousing, education and living ses of Americans overseas gradually phase out existing reaks.

. Russell Long, D-La., chair- of the finance panel, said ould attach the combination ge to the next tax bill that sidered this year—probably a measure containing "tech- corrections" for the 1976 law. vever, observers predicted only the second postponement of the 1976 action was likely to be passed this year. The House is considering a similar delay to buy time for officials to work out a compromise.

Meanwhile, the Treasury announced new estimates of the revenues involved in the tax provisions affecting Americans working abroad, showing the cost of the tax breaks to be far greater than thought previously.

The Treasury analysis shows that it costs $410 million a year to continue the pre-1976 tax breaks, compared to the $40 million estimated earlier. The 1976 changes would cut this figure to $182 million. The Ribicoff bill would cost $365 million.

The estimates immediately were challenged by Robert Gants, spokesman for the National Constructors Association, which is involved in a heavy lobbying effort to overturn the 1976 changes.

Mr. Gants said the figures did not take into account the so-called "feedback" from having large numbers of Americans working abroad, which, he said, results in higher taxes and increases exports.

However, the new Treasury estimates were considered likely to damage seriously the effort to block any tightening of the 1976 provisions. The new projections show that the tougher measures would bring in $228 million in new revenues.

Under the pre-1976 legislation now still in effect, the earnings of Americans living abroad are tax free up to $20,000—and in some cases up to $25,000. Taxes on the amount over the excluded income is treated as though it were earned in lower brackets.

The 1976 legislation would have reduced the exclusion level to $15,000 in the first year, and would have raised the tax bracket of most Americans overseas by establishing the tax bracket based on total income, including the $15,000. In addition, it would have limited taxpayers' use of the foreign tax credit.

The 1976 changes were passed with little, if any, controversy.

However, many groups began protesting belatedly that the changes were causing hardships and prompting many Americans overseas to leave their jobs and return home.

(From the weekend's late editions.)

LT Pact Seen ose by Moscow

SCOW, Oct. 16 (Reuters). Communist party daily s said today that Moscow Washington were moving d a new strategic arms tion accord and could re- their remaining differences cking to the principle of ss.

its authoritative weekly v, Pravda echoed remarks oreign Minister Andrei Gro- that there has been "a wing of positions" on a num- f key questions preventing ment.

a result of Mr. Gromyko's last month with President r and Secretary of State Vance, Pravda said that it possible to say that the two rs have embarked on the leading to agreement."

re to Visit Hungary

RIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).— Minister Raymond Barre officially visit Hungary from 27 to 29, his office announcday.

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON PROTEST—As demonstrators protest against plans to develop a neutron bomb, President Carter leaves services at First Baptist Church in capital.

To Discuss Questioning Him

U.S. Officials in Seoul on Park Scandal

SEOUL, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Senior Justice Department officials headed by Benjamin Civiletti, the deputy attorney general, arrived here yesterday for five days of talks with South Korean officials. The main topic of their discussion will be when, where and how to question Tongsun Park, a Korean businessman indicted on charges of improper lobbying activities in Washington.

Mr. Civiletti was accompanied on the trip by Paul Michel, the chief U.S. investigator on Korea's alleged influence-buying attempt in Congress, and by Allen Mayer, described by the U.S. Embassy as a Justice Department official.

To Seek Return

Diplomatic sources here said that the United States is expected to press for Mr. Park's return to Washington, although the South Korean government—on the ground that there is no extradition treaty between the two countries—has so far refused to send him back.

The South Korean government, however, is willing to have Mr. Park questioned by U.S. officials in Seoul, preferably in the presence of Korean prosecutors. These and other related matters on the investigation will be raised at a formal working level conference that begins tomorrow.

Mr. Civiletti's arrival coincided with the indictment of former California Rep. Richard Hanna on bribery and fraud charges.

5 Hurt in Chile Capital As 10 Bombs Explode

SANTIAGO, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—At least 10 bombs exploded in the Chilean capital during the night and five persons were wounded in the blasts, a police spokesman said today.

Four students were hurt in an explosion in front of the Justice Tribunal building, he said. The police gave no indication of who was responsible or whether any arrests had been made.

Rome Newspaper Publishes Again

ROME, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Daily American, an English-language newspaper published in Rome since 1948, today made its first appearance in three months.

The newspaper had last published a daily edition on July 19 and the following month publisher Chantal Dubois told its staff that management was unable to continue publication because of financial difficulties and a labor dispute with printers.

Since then, another English-language newspaper has began publishing here. The International Daily News appeared two weeks ago.

British Traffic Fogged In

LONDON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Fog halted air traffic and caused road accidents over much of Britain this morning. Nearly a dozen transatlantic air flight were diverted to France or Ireland, and road traffic officials reported several accidents in visibility as low as to 10 yards, one of them an eight-car pileup.

In Project for Black Americans

S. Africa Firm May Win U.S. Rail Contract

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—A white-owned company in South Africa may win a major portion of a $30-million rail-renovation contract that was intended to aid a U.S. minority business, according to government and industry sources.

The contract is for the manufacture of 1.2 billion concrete rail ties for use in a $1.7-billion project to improve tracks on the northeast railroad corridor from Boston to Washington.

The contract is "only the tip of the iceberg," according to a rail industry specialist here, because the winner would become the nation's first large-scale manufacturer of heavy rail ties. No U.S. companies manufacture the ties because they are not commonly used in the United States, but specialists expect a big demand for them because of billion of dollars of additional rail-renovation projects in coming years.

The administration of former President Gerald Ford indicated a year ago that the special order presented an opportunity to help a minority company score a breakthrough into a major industry of potential growth.

Production Schedule

Because of the tight schedule on the production of ties and because the technical experts in the field were in foreign countries, government officials decided that the contract could be handled only as a joint U.S.-overseas operation.

The winner will be required to build a plant in the northeast corridor and be ready by May to begin production of the 800-pound ties at a rate of 2,600 units daily for about three years.

With bidding down to about four companies, Grinacker Precast Ltd., a group from the Transvaal, is said to be the leading contender.

Bid Favored

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D.-Md., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, is reported to favor the South African bid because two black companies, including one in Baltimore, would work jointly with South Africans.

Mr. Mitchell could not be reached for comment.

Rep. Charles Rangel, and Shirley Chisholm, both New York Democrats, sent letters of protest Friday to Transportation Secretary Brock Adams.

"I am very distressed about the prospects of any South African involvement in economic opportunities in the United States and, in particular, in the area where minority participation is involved," Rep. Rangel wrote.

Rep. Chisholm said that she opposed any new government-sponsored ties with South Africa by minority businesses or business at large "in the light of South Africa's consistent refusal to bring majority rule to its nation."

Adams Statement

A spokesman for Mr. Adams said today: "No decision has been made yet on the concrete tie contract. We're studying the involvement of the South Africans and trying to assess what the contract would do for employment, the benefit for the Americans involved and the details of the financial arrangement."

Sources in the Department of Transportation and businessmen involved in the rail-renovation project say that the processing and evaluation of the concrete-tie project have been carried out under tight security "because of the sensitivity of the selection, given the politics and long-range implications of the contract."

In addition to the South African company, the leading contenders for the contract, however, are known to include a French-based company called Portec, Inc., Santa Fe Pomeroy-San Vel Co. of California and Massachusetts, and Travenca Concrete Constructor Co., a joint venture between a Canadian manufacturer and a minority-controlled Brooklyn company called Travenca Development Corp.

Only the South African bidders and Travenca are joint ventures between established foreign makers of concrete ties and U.S. black businessmen. Grinaker proposes an arrangement that would have the black-owned Smoot Construction Co. of Columbus, [illegible] 51 per cent of the [illegible] manufacturing facility. The Ba[illegible] timore company involved is e[illegible] pected to be a subcontractor.

Lewis Smoot said in an inte[illegible] view Friday that his compan[illegible] established in 1946 by his fath[illegible] in Charleston, W. Va., is an e[illegible] perienced builder of commerci[illegible] and industrial projects. He di[illegible] puted that he was a "front" fo[illegible] foreign operators seeking a foo[illegible] hold in the U.S. market.

"I would get in the bed wi[illegible] the devil if I could do somethin[illegible] to help our people learn and [illegible] to work," he said. "But I thin[illegible] that when you see what's involv[illegible] ed, you'll see that I'm purchasin[illegible] a license to make ties.

"Sure," he added, "technician[illegible] from Johannesburg will help [illegible] succeed and meet our deadline[illegible] but I retain 51 per cent of th[illegible] operation. And I am pledged [illegible] rely on minority suppliers whe[illegible] ever possible."

Critics of the Grinaker propo[illegible] sal say that, with the South Africans being the sole source [illegible] the technical expertise, the[illegible] would exert effective control [illegible] the joint venture with Mr. Smoo[illegible] He denies this and contends tha[illegible] he is protected by a clause giv[illegible] ing him licensing rights for seve[illegible] years.

Crosby's Body Is U.S.-Bound

MADRID, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Bing Crosby's body will be flown back to the United States tomorrow for burial, friends of the family said today.

The singer's 19-year-old son, Harry, will accompany the body on the flight. The funeral will be held in Los Angeles on Tuesday, the friends said.

Mr. Crosby, 73, died here on Friday after finishing a round of golf.

THE MOST RENOWNED AND LARGEST TAX FREE SHOPPING IN PARIS

liz

194 Rue de Rivoli, Paris-1er
Creator of the perfume and toilet water
LIZ DE LIZ

which has been a sensational worldwide success, have opened a new exclusive shop near Arc de Triomphe at

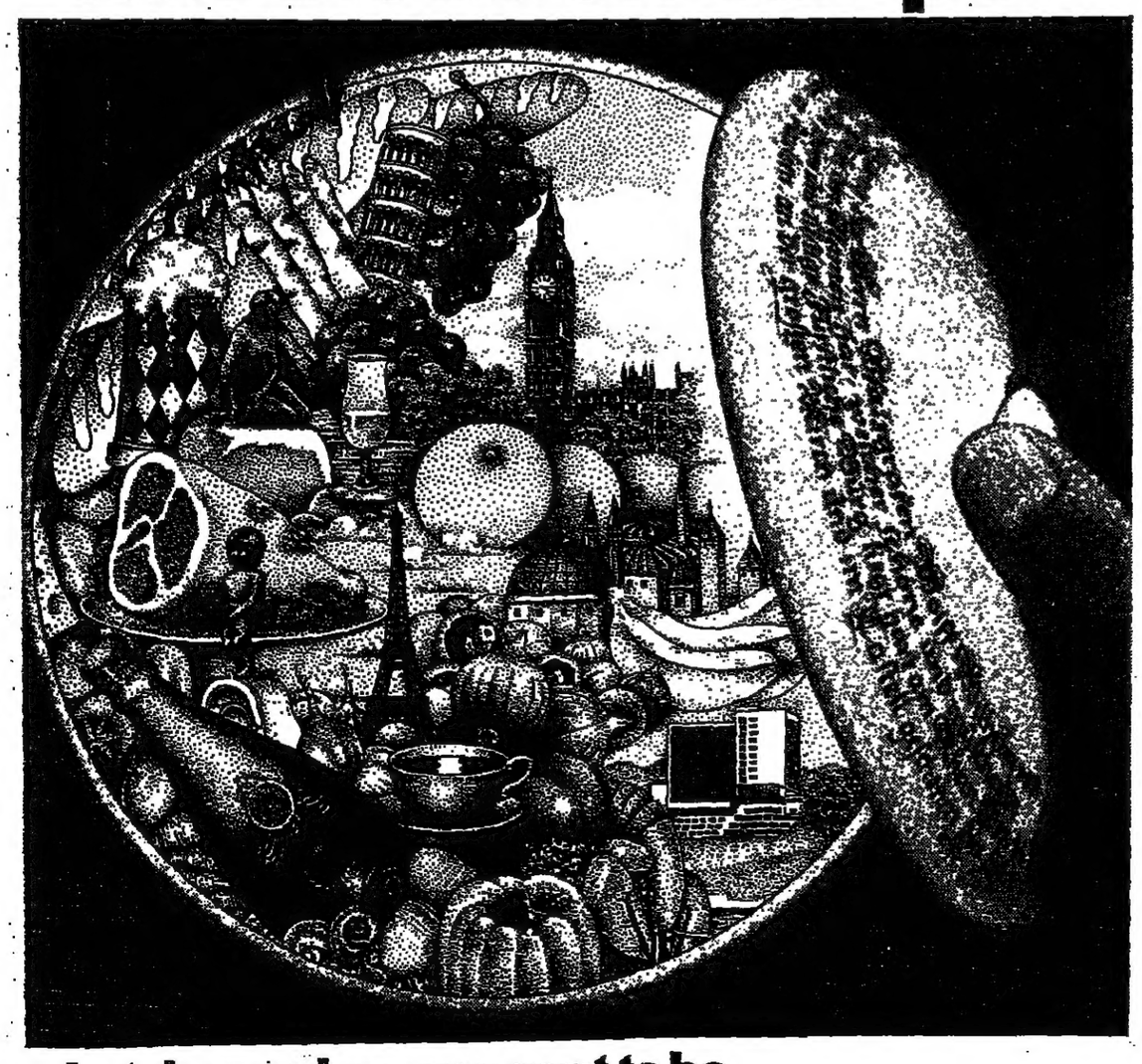
42 Avenue Kleber, Paris-16e

where in 400 square metres you will find an immense choice of perfumes—all brands including the latest, and a large selection of novelties, gifts, lighters, costume jewelry and ready-to-wear.
And the same thing in their 'Boutiques Prestige' in the biggest and best hotels of Paris like:

MERIDIEN HOTEL,
SHERATON HOTEL,
PLM ST. JACQUES HOTEL,
SOFITEL,
SOFITEL LA TOUR.

DUTY FREE PRICES

Sheraton Hotels take the lid off Europe.



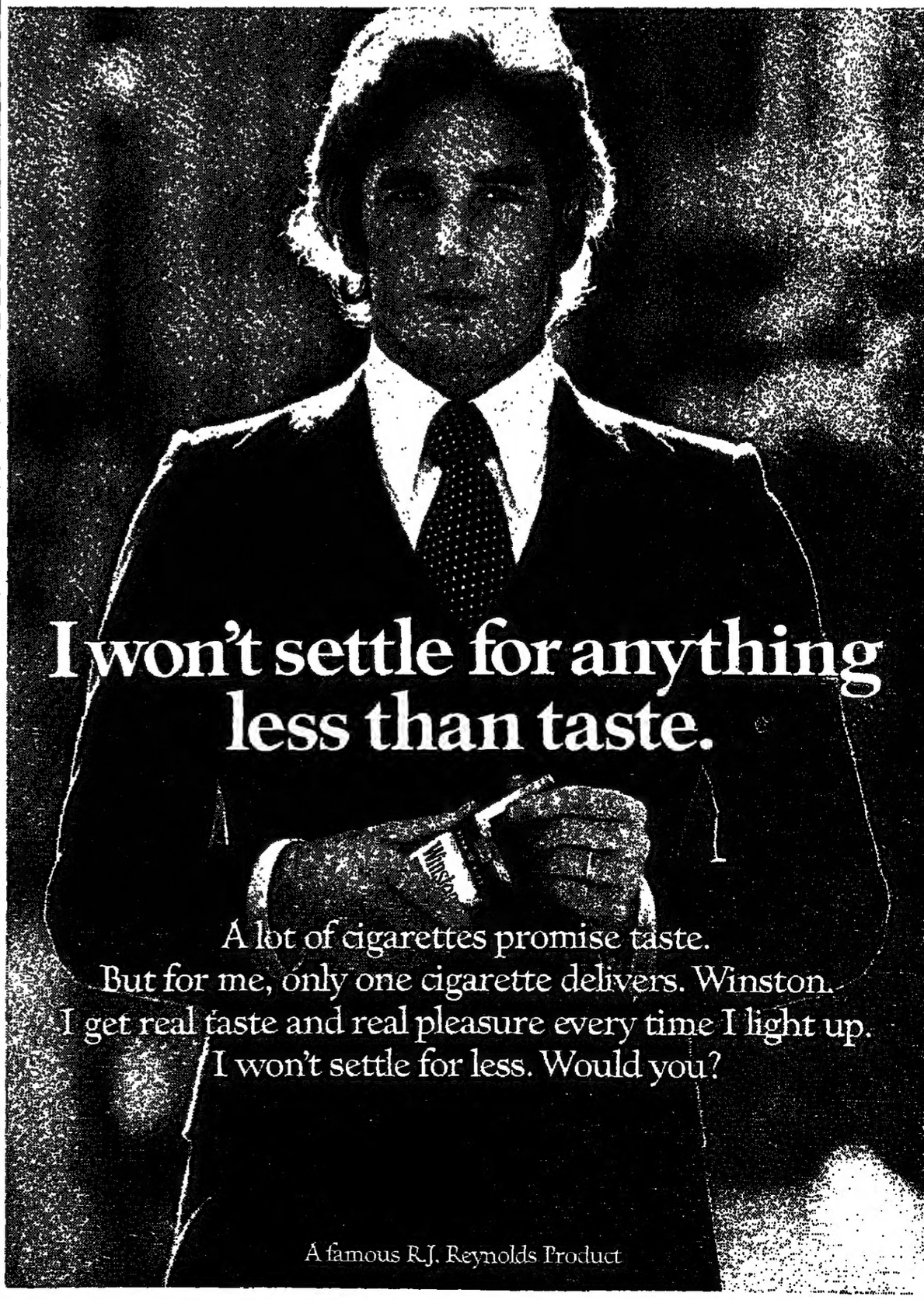
ur hotels are where you want to be.

ement, entertainment, comfort and tton's famous gold medal cuisine aiting for you in Europe.
n Munich to Istanbul, Sheraton is offering gracious hospitality warm welcome to you and your guests...not just where you have to be for business but where you want to be for pleasure.
Brussels, Paris, London, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Lisbon—capital cities, diverse and rich cultures, each with its own luxury hotel, the Sheraton.
When the lid comes off Europe, have your first glimpse from a Sheraton—it's even better from the inside looking out.

servations call your nearest Sheraton Hotel or Reservations Office, re your Travel Agent call.

Sheraton Hotels

OPE: ABERDEEN · AMSTERDAM · BRUSSELS · COPENHAGEN · EINDHOVEN · FRANKFURT · ISTANBUL · LISBON · LONDON · MADEIRA · MUNICH · STOCKHOLM · TEL AVIV. IN THE MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA: BOMBAY · CAIRO · HAMMAMET · KUWAIT · TEHRAN. AND AROUND THE WORLD.



(Continued from Page 8.)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CocaMA	.50	109	25½	25½	25½
Coherent		165	5½	5	5 — ½
CollegeU	.16	179	14¼	13¼	13½— ¾
ColnBcp	1.60	17	17½	17½	17½
ColGsEn	1.32	159	12	11¼	11½— ¼
ColLFAc	.36	x124	12	11⅝	11¾— ¼
ColnyFds	s	81	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
ColNBsh	1.10	61	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Combins	1	1793	17½	16⅝	16½— ⅝
ComdSc	.48	32	12¼	11½	11½— ¾
ComBsh	1.28	104	22	21¾	21¾— ¼
ComCLH	.50	252	16⅛	14	14½—1⅝
ComShr	.70	53	25	23	23 —2
CmwBkPa	1.52	9	28	28	28
CnWNRs	1.68	3	21	21	21
CmwTel	2.20	20	31½	30⅝	31½+ ¾
ComnAm		124	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
ComInd	.48	50	18¼	17¼	17¼—1
ComnPr	.80e	109	7⅞	7¼	7¼— ⅝
Compos		98	5½	5⅛	5⅛
CmpAut	.16	516	24½	23⅛	23⅝+ ⅛
Compuserv		126	11	9¼	9½—1½
CmpCom		255	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
CmptCon		2	4	4	4
CmptNet		279	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
CmptPd	s	86	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
Cmprvn		423	13¾	9	9¼—1½
Comshre		137	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛
Comtech		183	6¾	6½	6½— ½
Comten		168	11	10¾	10¾
Conair	.10e	321	19½	17½	17½—1¾
ConnFSv	.50	17	10½	10	10⅛— ⅛
ConnGen	1.36	1530	52	48⅞	49½—2½
ConBkBr	1.36	10	16½	15¾	16 —1½
ConNG	3	4	38	37½	37½— ½
ConCapR	2.04	x66	29	28	28 —1
ConFibr		219	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
ConPap	2	26	29¼	29	29¼
ConWat	1.68	25	20½	20	20 — ½
ConALF	1.16	9	19½	19	19 — ½
ConBNor	1.76b	39	26	25½	26 + ½
ConCEq	.64	372	22½	20	21⅝+1½
ContWst		1241	17½	14¼	15⅝+1⅝
ContCurv		233	12½	12¼	12¼— ¼
Contren		49	15½	15¼	15¼— ¼
CntLaser	.15r	7	6	5¾	6 +½
ConvInd	.21r	20	9¼	8¾	9¼+ ⅝
Conwed	.80	69	12½	11½	12¼+ ¾
Coors B	.20	988	15¼	14¾	14¾— ⅜
Cordis		3428	21½	20¾	21½— ¼
CntryKit		17	9½	9½	9½
Courier	.40	9	9	8¾	8¾— ½
CousnPr		262	2¼	2⅛	2¼
CradTer	.56	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛
Crawfd	.60	103	16½	16¼	16½+ ¼
CrayRes		202	25	23¼	23¼—1¼
Critins		62	19	17¾	18¼— ¾
Cronus		325	5¾	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜
CrossCo	.60	157	27½	26	26 —1½
Crowley		18	4⅝	4⅝	4½— ⅛
CrumpE	.20	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
CullenFr	.50	18	21	21	21
Cullum	.60	93	12½	12¼	12⅜— ⅛
Cyclitron		10	7	6	6 — ½
Dan'Int	.80		30¾	30½	30¾+ ¼
DankrW		173	7¼	6¼	7 — ¼
DanlyM	.80	29	14½	13½	13¾
Danners	.15e	27	7¼	7	7 — ¼
DartDg	.12	192	7½	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DataAcc		59	3¾	3½	3½— ⅛
DataCrd	12	99	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛— ½
DataDLb		129	3⅞	3¼	3¾— ⅛
Data 100		608	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜+ ¼
DataRes	.12a	141	25½	23	23 — ½
Datarm		576	12	10¼	11½+1¼
DATASCP			½	⅜	½+ ⅛
Daylin		1359	1	7-16	1⅛ 1⅜—1-16
DaytMal	s	26	25	24½	25
DeBeer	.37e			3	
Debron	1	5	15	15	15
DecisDat		350	2¼	2	2 — ⅛
DekbAg	.60	205	22	19¾	20½—1½
DelNTI	1.28	x15	12¾	12¼	12¾+ ½
Deltak		98	9½	9¼	9¼
DeLuxC	.96	523	25	24½	24½—1
DenisM	2.40	1163	49	46¾	47 —2
DenvRE	.60	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
DepGuar	1.18	2	25¾	25¾	25¾— ½
DetrexC	.80	12	12½	12¼	12¼— ⅛
DetCanT	1.30	41	14	13	14 +1
DetBkCp	2.40	427	48	47½	48 + ½
DiagDat		103	7¾	7¼	7¼— ½
DieCoal	.40	55	19¼	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝
DiaCrys	.80	59	16¾	16¼	16½+ ⅛
Diamhd		39	4	3½	3½— ½
DibreIB	1	19	19	18	18 —1
DimrBel	.83	12	17	16½	16½— ½
DiscNY	6.90e	43	10⅞	9⅝	10⅞+1¼
DiscPl		214	1	9-16	1 7-16 7-16
DixnCru	1.18a	66	25¼	25	25 +1
Docutel		133	3½	3⅛	3½
DolRes		1277	11-32	9-32	5-16
DollrGn	20b	832	11½	11¼	11¼+ ⅛
Domain	.50	110	11½	9½	9½—2½
DomBsh	.72	85	15	14¾	14¾
Donldsn	.65	115	23½	23	23 — ½
Donovan	.80	25	9¼	9	9 — ½
DorchGs		1591	11⅝	10½	10½—1⅛
DothySr	.30	19	9	8½	8¼— ¾
DpisLom	.40a	16	9½	9½	9½
DownsC		110	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
DoyleDB	1.28	230	21½	21⅜	21½
DrexirT		53	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
DualLife	.28	133	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ¼
DuckwSt	.60	107	13	12¾	13 + ⅛
Ducomn	.40	44	8	8	8
DunkinD	.16e	454	10¼	9½	9¼— ⅛
DurhLife	1b	56	30¾	30⅝	30¾
Duriron	.72	164	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
DycoPet		80	15¾	14¾	14¾— ½
Dynacon	s	74	3½	3⅛	3½— ⅛
Dynatch		4	7	7	7
ERC Cp	.72	993	24¼	23¾	24
ESL Inc		294	27¾	25¾	26 — ½
ESys wt		39	5¾	5½	5½
EarthCal		254	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
EarthSci		63	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
EstDrief	.71e	2197	9⅝	9	9¼+ ½
Eastmet	1.29	261	13¼	12¾	12¾— ¼
Eaton pfA	2.30	2	38	36½	36½—1½
Eberline		6	5¼	5⅛	5¼+ ⅛
EchoOil		307	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
EconLab	.72	1173	24¾	23¾	23¾— ¼
ElPasEl	1	566	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
Elco	.80	6	15½	15½	15½— ⅛
EleNite	.28b	22	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
EleNuci		63	7	6½	6½— ½
ElArray		491	2⅛	1⅞	2 + ⅛
ElSec	.44	1	12¾	12	12¼+ ¼
ElizWw	1.48	24	18¼	17½	17½— ½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EllisBkg	.23a	63	6¼	6¼	6¼
EmrRad	s	66	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
Emhrt wt		35	9	8	— 44
Emors	20	187	17⅜	16¾	16¾— ⅛
EmplCas	1b	17	32½	32½	32½
Enrg EC		163		13-16	13-16
EnrDev		462	20½	17½	18 —1½
EnrMin		1675	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅝
EnrRsGp		1625	2½	2	7-16 2 5-16—1-16
EnrVent		77	10⅛	9¾	9¾— ½
Engrsph	24	95	6⅝	6⅝	6½— ⅛
Entmnm	.53	1172	26	24⅝	25 —1
Envirod		189	3⅜	3½	3½— ⅛
Epidyne		44	½	7-16	½+1-16
EqtBcp	.48	60	17⅛	17¼	17¼
EqtGen	80	59	22¼	21¾	22¼+ ¼
EqLiIwa	.84	172	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+ ¼
EquitSL	.40b	755	17½	15⅝	15⅝—1½
EqtOil	50	53	16½	15¾	16 — ½
EthanAl	.55	x299	16¼	15¾	16¼+ ½
ExchBcp	.56	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—
ExtFuel un		2716	17-32	5-16	9-16—3-32
F S TrarI	3.32	56	10½	10	10½+ ¼
FairLne	.24	88	6½	6½	6½— ⅛
FalcnPd	.16	21	5½	5¼	5¼
FalcMn	.50i	5	26½	20	20 — ½
Falstaff		216	1	15-16	1¾ 1 13-16—⅛
Fairlon	84e	358	8¾	8¼	8¾+ ¼
FarmBr	.40	67	10⅞	9⅝	10⅞+1¼
FarmGp	.60	627	21⅝	21¼	21¼— ¼
FrmNW	.32	187	48	46½	47
FarrCo	.20b	24	5¼	5	5 — ⅛
FdScrw	.72a	32	19	18½	18½— ½
FedIncm	.90b	205	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
Fidlcor	2.20	472	21¼	20¼	21¼+ ½
FidABsh	.96a	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ ¼
FidelVa		400	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
FidUnLf	1.20	659	29⅛	26⅝	28⅜+1½
FilmTh	1.90	25	28⅛	28	28¼
Filgrae			7¾	7⅝	7⅝
FinSecGp	.32	75	8⅝	8	8⅛+ ⅛
Fingrhl	.10a	437	6⅞	6½	6⅝— ⅛
Finnign		67	11¾	11	11¾+ ½
FstMerc	1.46	78	19⅝	19½	19½
FtAlaBk	1.12	113	23	22½	22½— ¼
FtAFin	.63	60	18¼	17½	17½— ¾
FtATenn	.40	207	8⅝	8½	8½
FtArkBk	.40b	1	12¾	12¾	12¾
FtArtist	s	484	8½	7⅝	7½— ¾
FtBnOh	1.32	68	30¾	30½	30½— ⅛
FtBnAla	.72a	13	14⅝	14¼	14¼
FtBkFla		76	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
FtBkSys	1.60	311	35¼	35¼	35¼— ¾
FtBnkrFla	.80	69	10⅝	10½	10⅝— ⅛
FtBkSC	1	6	19¼	19	19¼
FtBosIn	2a	60	18¾	18	18 — ¾
FtCapIl	1.65	9	34½	34½	34½
FtColmy	.55	55	18½	17¼	17½—1¼
FtComc	1	35	17	17	17
FtCmBk	1.10	188	14⅞	14½	14½— ⅜
FtConn	1.92	10	24	24	24
FtCnRE	.88e	55	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
FtEmpSt		47	8	7¾	7¾
FtExec pt	.50	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
FtFlaBks	.36	144	5⅝	5½	5½— ⅛
FtGtWn	.35e	147	11¾	11⅛	11¾ +½
FtHawai	1.60	16	21¾	21¾	21¾
FtJerNt	1.20	11	13¾	13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛
FtKyNat	1.28	27	29	29	29
FtLincFn		431	8⅞	7⅝	7½— ⅛
FtMarIn	20	593	4½	4⅛	4½+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DTODBN		16⅛	7⅞½	16— ½	18½ 18
FINBcp	1.80	31	30	29½	30 + ½
FINtBsh	1.30	30	21½	20¼	20½— 1
FINNNJ	2.80	25	47	45½	46½+ ½
FINNTol	1.40	14	28	27¾	28
FINKCh	2	55	33	32¾	33 + ½
FINHGa	1.20	453	24½	23½	24½+1
FIOklaBn	.20e	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾— ⅛
FISecCp	1.40	45	41½	40¾	41
FISecNt	.60	36	13	13	13
FISurety		209	9	8⅛	8½— ½
FITenNt	.44	1080	8⅝	8	8¼
FITrnPn	.40	1152	22⅝	20¼	20¼—1⅝
FtUnBcp	1.84	98	38	28½	28½—1¼
FtUnCp	.92	84	13½	13¼	13⅜— ⅛
FtUnBcp	80	44	18½	17¾	17¾— ⅛
FtWnFin		841	3¼	2⅞	3¼+ ⅛
Fisons	.19e	32	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
FlagBks		527	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
Flexsil	.60	32	13½	13¼	13¼— ¼
Flicker	.60b	x142	14⅝	13¾	13⅞—1½
FlaComl	.76	222	11¼	11	11 — ½
FlaCyar	.20e	151	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
FlaGulf	1.28e	43	13½	13½	13½+ ⅝
FlaNFla	944	336	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞—1½
Fluroco	.25	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
FlynnEn		33	7¼	7	7¼
FdTown	.12b	19	17½	17	17¼— ¼
FthlliGp	.24	172	9⅝	8	8¼ 21¼
ForesCo	.60a	1034	13¼	12	13½+1 ½
FoxPfHa		468	17¾	16⅝	17 — ¾
DrakEL	.1½?	—½	½⅝	½	12⅝ 12⅝
FrankLt	1	2077	28⅞	28	28 —1
FrasrMt	1e	11	18	18	18
FredHar	.24b	28	4⅝	4½	4⅝
FreeSM	2.30a	969	17¼	16¾	16⅞+ ⅜
Fremont	.57e	314	14⅝	13⅝	13¾+ ⅛
Frndlce	.14	359	12⅝	12½	12⅝
FrostS	.01e	2	1½	1½	1½
FrozenFd	.36	24	9⅝	9	9 — ½
FullPhot	.21e	x94	30	27	27½— 2⅞
FullrHB	.28	244	9½	8⅝	8⅝— ⅝
FundSys		13	4	4	4
Funtime	.25a	213	15	14¼	14¼— ⅛
FurrsCaf	.45	214	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞— ½
GRT Co		222	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
GalaxyO		722	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ½
GalxyO wt		234	1 7-16	1¼	1⅜
GalxyO un		99	8⅝	8	8 — ½
GalvHou	.20	224	20	19⅛	19⅛— ½
Gelmins		156	9½	8	8½—1
GnAutom		709	7½	6⅛	6¼—1⅛
GAutPfs	.96	23	29	28¾	28¾— ¼
GnBind	12	23	9½	9	9¼— ⅛
GnCare		70	23	19	19 —1
GnComp		49	1⅛	⅞	⅞— ⅛
GnData		725	11	9⅝	9⅝—1⅛
GnEngy	.10	1032	17⅝	16	16⅝—1½
GnHeth	"	488	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
GnOhSL	.20	14	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛
GnReins	1.20	170	174	160	169 —14
GnShale	.80b	43	14⅛	12¾	13 —1⅛
GTel Spf	1	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
GenesB	.80a	22	19⅛	18½	19⅛+ ⅜
Genève		31	8½	8⅛	8½+ ⅛
Geores		169	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Geosrce	17e	741	23⅝	21	21¼—1
GilbRob		117	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
Gl.ford	.24	230	12⅝	10⅝	10⅞— 2
GlnnMS	.20b	16	8¼	7⅝	7½— ½
Girard	3.24	133	43½	43	43 — ½
GobBdt		135	4¼	4	4 — ½
GldeLf	.32b	339	15	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜
Godfrey	1b	2	16½	16½	16½
GoldFlds	1.05e	155	15⅝	14¾	15¼+ ¾
GldStFd	.05e	75	12¾	12⅜	12¾
GoulsP	1.40	46	45	43½	43½
GovEFn	.60	33	10¼	10	13 — ⅜
GvlEmp		2927	6⅝	6½	6¾+ ⅛
GvlE pf	74	671	14⅛	13⅞	14¼+ ½
GvlELf	.36	224	12¼	11⅝	11⅝— ½
Graco	.40	x99	15⅛	15⅛	15¼— ½
GrahMg		413	17	16½	16⅝— ⅛
GrahMt	.40	53	11	10½	10½— 1
Grantre	21r	238	10½	9⅝	9⅝—1⅛
GrCtls	.60	x229	14½	12⅝	12⅝—1¼
GrsScan		251	23¼	19½	20¼— 3
GraSc un		57	24½	21½	21¼—3¼
GravesT	.60	x44	11¾	10⅞	10⅞— ⅞
GtAmCp	.60b	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
GtJerBn	1	43	11½	11	11 — ½
GtSouCo	.84	664	25¼	24¼	24¼—1½
GreenMt	.12	69	12⅝	12½	12½
GreyAdv	.80	68	22½	22	22½
GuarFin	.23a	46	13¼	12⅝	12⅝— ½
GuarNat	.43	151	14½	13½	13½—1
GuardPk	.28	39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
G.tEngy	.05e	163	27¾	25½	25½—2¼
GtWest	.60	14	16⅝	16½	16½
HMO Int		13	5½	5½	5½
HachCh	.20	55	13¼	11⅝	11⅝— ½
HahnEW	.20	232	13½	12	12 —1⅛
HamlEx		113	10⅛	9⅝	10
HamlPl		433	19½	18⅛	19¼+ ½
HandyO		40	19	18⅝	19
Hanvins	24	378	22½	21¼	21¼—1⅛
Hardwk		5	3½	3	3 — ½
Harley	25	15	6¼	6¼	6¼
HrpRow	.60	70	10½	9⅞	9⅞— ½
HarpGp	10e	976	12½	11	11⅜+1 ½
HartNt	1	103	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞— ½
HartIns	2.80	97	44½	44	44 — ½
Harvest			2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
HawaBn	.80	69	12⅞	12¼	12¼
HawkBn	62b	73	13¼	12	12 — ⅛
HewlPk	.50	x112	17¼	17	17 — ½
Haywrd		6	8	8	8
HealTec		125	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
HeiligM	.22r	28	7½	6¾	7 + ⅛
HelixTec		80	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ½
HenredF	.50a	174	17	16⅝	17 + ½
HerlBn	1.08	64	12⅝	12½	12½— ⅛
Hexcel	55	381	16½	13¾	16¼— ⅜
HiTech		87	2⅞	2½	2½— ½
HibernCo	1.60b	3	28½	28½	28½
HickFar	.32	67	7¾	7½	7½— ⅜
HickFrn	.05e	78	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Higbee	1.48	55	16	15¾	15¾
HinesLm	2	6	38¼	37¾	37¾— ⅛
Hitachi	72e	4	30¼	30⅛	30⅛— ⅛
Hittman	.10r	59	9⅛	8½	8½— ⅛
HlwdPk	1	22	14¾	14	14 — ⅜
HmeBen	1.28	60	39¼	37	37½—1½
Homewd		40	9	9	9
Honlnd	.48	105	17	14½	14½—2½
HookDrg	.80	66	13½	13¼	13¼
Hoover	76	334	12¼	11⅝	11⅝— ½
HorizBn	1	33	12½	12	12 — ½
HosaTr	1.92	13	23½	23¼	23½— ¼
HouFnlGp	76	21	17½	17	17 — ½
HowBrSt	.10	123	6	5⅝	5⅝
HudsPap	.80	13	25	24½	24½— ½
HughSup	.20e	135	12⅝	12½	12⅝— ⅛
HuntWl	.40	29	17½	16½	16½— ⅜
HuntgBs	1.76b	34	29½	29¼	29¼— ¼
HygeinE	.16i	174	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ½
HyattCp		745	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
Hydraul	1.48	22	17¼	16¾	16¾
Hyster	.80a	470	23⅝	26⅞	27 —1½
IMS Int		532	12	11½	11¾— ¼
IvacCp	.40	337	31¾	30	31 — ⅜
IdahoFn	1.40	31	46½	45½	45½+1
Impell	.28	45	13¼	12¼	12½— ⅜
ImpAEn		435	19½	19¼	19¼— ⅛
IndSeSe	1.68	x60	23	19⅝	19½— ½
IndLfAc	.80	887	16	15½	15¼— ⅜
IndnaGp	44	147	18½	17½	17½— ⅝
IndnaMfg		70	3	3	3
IndnaNat		137	8⅝	8½	8½
IdpWat	1.90	40	23⅝	23	23 — ½
IndFuel	.60b	93	16½	16	16½+ ⅛
IndNucl		148	3½	3	3 — ⅛
IndVaB	2	x78	26¾	25½	26¼
Inforex		273	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛
InfoInt	.12	89	11½	10¾	10¾— ½
InfoMag		143	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜
InfoHart	.40	8	7¾	7¾	7¾— ½
InstLab	.15e	140	14½	14¼	14⅝
IntelCo		2235	47½	44	44½—3
Intr cEnr		77	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛
Interfnl	.60	103	12½	12	12 — ½
InfmtGs	1.48	174	19⅞	19½	19½+ ⅜
InBkWsh	.25	105	7½	7¼	7½— ⅛
InBkWtA	30	95	7½	7¼	7¼— ¼
IntDairy		28	2⅜	2½	2½— ⅛
IntKingT	.06	48	9	8½	9 + ½
IntResh	.24	x62	14	13	13 —3
IntSvC pf	1.50	20	11½	11	11 — ½
IntrpPip	1.20	71	13¼	13¼	13¼— ½
Intersil		255	6⅞	6½	6⅝— ½
IntrSol		88	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
IntrSol un		10	5	4¼	4¼— ½
Intrthm		47	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝— ⅛
InvAmMu		25	1½	1½	1½
IweSoUt	2.63	76	25⅝	26½	26½— ⅛
Ifel 78wt		34	13⅝	12	12¼—1⅝
Ivey JB	.52	53	8½	8	8
JamWPr		43	6	5⅞	5½— ½
JameRiv	.24	x45	16⅝	15	16 — ½
Jamsby	.40	226	13	12	12 —1
JapnAir		4	9½	9½	9½+2
JeffNLf	.32	x74	13	12¾	12⅝— ⅛
JennAir	.10r	358	17⅛	15¾	15⅞—1½
Jensen	s	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Jerrico	10e	864	17⅞	16	16½—1⅛
JhlrmeCk		57	12¼	11	11⅛—1⅛
JhlrmckUn		125	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝—1½
Josephn	.60	69	12	11¾	11¾— ½
JoslynM	1.12a	110	14¾	14	14¼— ½
Justin	83	116	20½	20½	20⅝
KDI Cp		125	13-16	11-16	11-16— ⅛
KRM Pet		102	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
KalaSil pf	1.46	9	20⅝	20½	20⅝+ ⅛
KamanA	1.20	131	25¾	24	24½—2¼
KampAir	1.20	259	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ½
KnCtyLf	1.60	40	46¼	45½	45½— ¼
KansNtw	.32	293	8¾	7½	8¼+ ⅜
KearnyT	.40	369	10	9⅝	9½— ½
KearnyN	.32	9	4½	4½	4½
KebaOG		438	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16
KeithCK	.60	28	12½	12½	12½
KelltSv	1	237	31	30¾	31
Kemper	1.20	294	35	33¾	34 — ⅛
KenalDri		412	6⅞	6	6½— ⅜
Kenal wt		127	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛— ⅛
Kenngtn		165	4½	4¼	4½+ ⅛
KentMre	1.12	10	19	18½	18½— ½
KyCenLi	.24	434	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ½
Keuffel	.80	73	13¼	11⅝	12 —1
KewaeS	.60	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
KeyPhar		59	6½	5¾	5¾— ⅜
KeyePib	80	323	14⅞	14⅝	14¾— ¼
KeysFd	.20	245	13⅝	13	13 — ⅜
KeysInl	.44	247	17½	16¾	17¼+ ½
KeyOTC	.16e	75	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛
KeyPort	.25e	14	8¾	8½	8¾+ ⅛
Kimbell	.56	104	13⅝	11¼	11½+ ¼
KindCre	.08	146	14¼	12½	12½— ¼
Kinglnt		132	4⅝	4¼	4⅜— ½

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---

bombs Thrown

Barcelona Policemen Hurt In Demonstration by Leftists

ORID, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Eight ona policemen were injur- night during a demonstra- y extreme leftists for Cata- independence, police said. olice said that the demon- s threw more than 100 nts. They did not say how demonstrators were in-

Barcelona incidents oc- on the 37th anniversary execution by a Francoist squad of Luis Companys, t pre-Civil War president Generalitat, the Catalo- utonomous government. e said that other memorial had been authorized and ld peacefully. But about tists took over the down- Plaza de San Jaime, shout- r total amnesty and Cata- independence.

e said that the demon- s threw rocks and fire- when police tried to scat- m. They burned cars and several fires, the police the police statement said officers then fired flares and rubber bullets.

Meanwhile, in the Madrid suburb of Pozuelo, the site of weeklong leftist-led protests and violence connected with demands that bus fares to Madrid be lowered by 25 per cent, Civil Guards scattered more than 2,000 demonstrators. There were also demonstrations today in Madrid and Seville.

A crowd estimated at 500,000 attended a Communist picnic in Madrid to hear Spanish and international pop stars and a speech by Communist party chief Santiago Carrillo.

In Seville, more than 100,000 persons marched through the city center in a protest against unemployment and inflation. The demonstration was organized by leftist labor unions.

Recent opinion polls have shown that Spain has moved to the left since the June 15 general elections, which were won by the Union of the Democratic Center of Premier Adolfo Suarez. But the combined popular vote of the leftist parties was about 50 per cent. The polls indicate that the left would win a majority if elections were held now.

Carlist Prince to Return

MADRID, Oct. 16 (AP).—Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon, 47, the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, who has been banned from Spain for nine years, will return Oct. 29, the Carlist party has announced. The prince will attend the fourth congress of the Carlist party that will begin on Oct. 30.

Portillo Finishes His Visit to Spain

MADRID, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today ended a nine-day state visit that symbolized complete reconciliation between Spain and Mexico, which had opposed the Franco regime.

Before Mr. Portillo left for Mexico, a joint communiqué said the two nations have agreed on an outline for close economic, technological and cultural cooperation. The communiqué said King Juan Carlos has accepted an invitation from Mr. Portillo to visit Mexico.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries, broken after Gen. Francisco Franco seized power in the 1936-39 Civil War, were resumed earlier this year following the dissolution of the Mexican-based Spanish Republican government in exile.

DOCKS

kers Union rows Strike blems in New Orleans

W ORLEANS, Oct. 16 (AP). Orleans dockworkers be- loading conventional cargo and grain barges today, ng orders from the Inter- al Longshoremen's Associa-

ainerships were still being here, as they have been at er East and Gulf Coast since the ILA declared a strike when the union's t with shippers expired

Orleans longshoremen a general strike and voted inue it despite internation- n officials' pleas to comply e containership-only strike. port of New Orleans, the s second largest, was vir shut by the full walkout. s estimated the strike cost ion a day, blocking grain and delaying steel ship- to the Midwest. ireds of loaded grain were tied up along the ippi River during the d and more reportedly ne their way down from roducing states. Orleans handles about half S. grain exports.

to Visits Cairo

O, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Presi- harto of Indonesia arriv- y for a three-day visit to

United Press International.

President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal delivers speech at assembly opening in Lisbon.

Eanes Warns He May Assume Emergency Powers

LISBON, Oct. 16 (AP).—President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said yesterday that he would not hesitate to assume wide emergency powers, backed by military authority, if the political parties fail to solve the economic crisis that has brought Portuguese democracy near collapse.

Gen. Eanes appealed to political, labor, industrial and social factions to unite to save the country's 14-month-old democracy, following 48 years of rightist dictatorship. He said that he was reluctant to substitute his power for normal democratic processes, but "manipulation, demagogy, inefficiency, corruption and indiscipline" must end.

Addressing the opening of the second parliamentary session under Socialist Premier Mario Soares, Gen. Eanes gave what political observers said was his clearest warning so far that he would not permit the country to fall into chaos. He said that he would act to safeguard democracy and added, "We have very little time."

Emergency Meeting

Shortly after Gen. Eanes's half-hour speech, Mr. Soares called his Cabinet into an emergency meeting to consider 1978 budget proposals. A spokesman for the Premier praised the speech as an expression of confidence in the Cabinet.

Diego Freitas do Amaral, leader of the conservative Social Democratic center, took a different view. In an apparent reference to opposition, calls for a coalition, he said that he hoped the Socialists would now recognize that they must cooperate with other parties.

Mr. Soares's Cabinet, lacking a majority in the Assembly of the Republic, has governed by bargaining votes with the three smaller main parties, the centrist Social Democrats, the CDS and the Communists. The government is coming under increasing fire as inflation mounts over 30 per cent, production falters, unemployment remains high and Portugal is increasingly in debt to its Western allies.

Sickness Forces Hillary Airlift From Himalayas

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Sir Edmund Hillary, the conqueror of Mount Everest in 1953, was evacuated yesterday from a Himalayan mountain camp because of altitude sickness, an Indian Air Force spokesman said.

Sir Edmund, 57, who was on an expedition with his 22-year-old son, Peter Hillary, was flown to a military hospital in central India. The spokesman said Sir Edmund was suffering from pulmonary edema, an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the lungs. Sir Edmund became sick Friday on Narain Parbhat peak at the 17,000-foot level.

The Hillary expedition set out in August in three jet-powered boats up the Ganges River from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the river in the Himalayas. The expedition ran into difficulty with rapids several times and on Sept. 28 the attempt had to be abandoned when the boats were unable to get around a 10-foot waterfall at Nandprayag, about 170 miles northeast of New Delhi.

The team continued on foot in an attempt to climb 19,653-foot Narain Parbat peak. That attempt also was scrapped last week.

Snake Mailing Probed in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Britain's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is investigating the illegal practice of sending live snakes through the mail, it said yesterday.

The society began its investigation after a boy who ordered a two-foot-long yellow rat snake received it through the post in an unventilated six-inch-long cardboard box.

The dealer, who did not declare the package's contents on the outside, was subsequently fined £25 ($42). A society spokesman, saying this practice had gone on for years, commented that "the post office would not accept these packages if they knew what was in them."

Raid on Mozambique Denied by Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Rhodesia has denied allegations by Mozambique radio that its aircraft and troops attacked the northern province of Tete last week.

"These unsubstantiated statements are further evidence of previous attempts to increase tension along Rhodesia's borders," military headquarters said. "The claims are again categorically denied."

2 Poles Arrested, Freed

WARSAW, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Two members of the Polish section of Amnesty International were arrested and released today after two hours of interrogation by police, one of them said.

More Than $40 Billion

Debts of Soviet Allies to West Are Growing

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—Since 1973, the debt of the Soviet Union and its European allies to Western banks and governments has quadrupled to more than $40 billion.

This growing burden—a new development in the history of East-West relations—is viewed with concern by some economists. They believe that several Communist countries could have serious trouble meeting their obligations by 1980. This, in turn, could have repercussions on détente and Western foreign policy.

However, that view is not shared by representatives of 15 leading U.S. commercial banks who met at the Commerce Department last week for the latest of a series of regular meetings to monitor the Communist debt situation.

Government sources said bankers felt the Communist debt posed no problem at its present level and probably could be expanded considerably. However, that view has been questioned recently by some private economists.

Could Reach $90 Billion

Predictions are that Communist credit obligations could reach between $70 billion and $90 billion by 1980. These countries have been running sizable trade deficits with the West ever since East-West trade began to grow rapidly in 1972.

A recent article in Foreign Affairs quarterly by Richard Portes cited Poland as a country that may have trouble paying off its Western debts on time at the end of the decade.

Mr. Portes, a professor of economics at the University of London, wrote that while Poland has substantial reserves of copper, coal and sulfur, "only a very large increase in the price of copper would offer any real hope" that the country could repay the debts on time by 1980.

Mr. Portes also wrote that several of Poland's dollar-earning exports, such as furniture and textiles, will meet resistance here and in other countries attempting to protect jobs of domestic workers in those industries.

East German Problems

He also cited coming problems in East Germany, which faces a "dangerously high debt/export ratio."

U.S. officials involved with East-West trade do not believe the situation is serious yet, but they concede that the financial pressures on the Communist countries are likely to mount.

The President's International Economic Report, published in January, declares that it is doubtful the Communist countries can close the trade gap soon and says it is evident that the debt cannot be expanded indefinitely to finance imports.

Western banks have extended loans to the Communist countries at rates reserved for low-risk customers. For instance, Hungary recently received a seven-year, $300-million loan in dollars from Europe at only 1 per cent more than the rate at which banks lend to each other.

Rates Considered Justified

Western bankers say these rates are justified because they believe the Soviet Union eventually would pay off the loans of its allies rather than allow them to default. Of the $39-billion debt at the end of last year, $25 billion was attributed to the East Europeans and only $14 billion to the Soviet Union.

West Europeans lent the bulk of this money. About one quarter of the total is from West Germany. If the East Europeans were forced for financial reasons to curb their trade with the West, whole sectors of the West German economy would be adversely affected.

Only about $3 billion of the loans are from the United States, almost all of it from commercial banks.

The concern of economists is that, starting in about 1980, many of the loans extended to the Communist countries come due at about the same time.

When developing countries have had difficulty paying debts, they often have been aided by loans from the International Monetary Fund, which imposes stringent requirements as a precondition of assistance. However, none of the East European countries except Romania belongs to the Fund, and officials say those countries' central planners would not accept directives from outside organizations or banks.

At the Rib Room, steaks come in three sizes. Large, huge, and "I don't believe it."

At the Rib Room in The Carlton Tower, we do not subscribe to the dictum that you can have too much of a good thing.

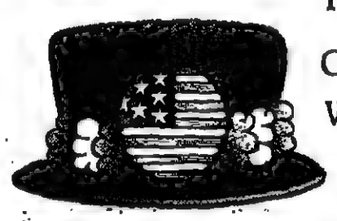
Take our beef, for which we are justly famed. Judged by even the most generous of normal portions, the size of our steaks is delightfully lavish.

Succulent, full of flavour and quite irresistible for the true beef eater, a Rib Room cut is several cuts above the rest.

Come and see for yourself. From the first sip of a mammoth Rib Room martini to the last morsel of magnificent meat, you'll realise that it is gastronomy on a vastly superior scale.

Or as our American friends would say.

'You'd better believe it!'



THE RIB ROOM at THE CARLTON TOWER

Where beef eaters feel at home on the range.

Cadogan Place, London SW1. Telephone: 01-235 5411.

What would Switzerland be without its excursions?

The majestic 12,000-footers with their perpetual snows, the sweet, grass-green hills sprinkled with cows, the dreamy blue lakes you would love to drink from (and could) – by now these are proverbially symbolic of Switzerland.

But it would be a pity to forget in our excitement the slightly remoter destinations. The Pyramids of Gizeh, the New York World Trade Center, the reclining Buddha of Wat Po in Bangkok, the Sugarloaf in Rio all have their special charm – to mention but four of eighty-seven idyllic spots that you can reach in short order via the well known Swiss haulage concern called Swissair. For its guests it keeps seeking out new, interesting specks on the map of this world.

In 1977 alone it turned up three specialities for the exploration-minded: Sofia, Ankara, and Linz on the Danube.

In short, on your next trip to Switzerland it's worth including one of these incidental excursions. Particularly since the 87 are not widely known as Swiss excursions.

SWISSAIR

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Monday, October 17, 1977 *

Another Life for SALT

The United States and the Soviet Union appear to be moving toward a sensible compromise on the next agreement to limit strategic nuclear arms. It builds on the first SALT accord, which expired this month but has been voluntarily kept in force pending the next pact. It falls well short of proposals that Secretary of State Vance took to Moscow in March for comprehensive reductions in strategic weapons. The Soviet leaders took offense at that sudden detour from the path of previous negotiations—and at the apparent advantages the United States proposed for itself. So the Carter administration wisely moved back to the principles worked out by Presidents Ford and Brezhnev at Vladivostok in 1974 and in subsequent talks, to achieve the present compromise.

* * *

It may take weeks to work out the details, but the outlines of the new agreement are now known. It would establish what the first SALT treaty, concluded in 1972, failed to achieve, to the consternation of many in Congress: equal arms limits for both sides. Each nation would be restricted to about 2,200 long-range missiles and bombers. Of these, no more than 1,320 could carry multiple warheads (if missiles) or Cruise missiles (if bombers). And of the 1,320 multiple weapons, no more than about 1,200 could be ballistic missiles and only about 800 could be land-based missiles.

Such limits within limits within limits were devised to accommodate concessions by both sides. To reach the first, overall limit, the Soviet Union would have to scrap about 200 of the missiles or bombers permitted by the Vladivostok accords. Under the second limit, if it kept all multiheaded missiles, the United States would be able to install up to 2,400 Cruise missiles on 120 bombers—a formidable force but only half the number the Air Force wants. And under the third limit, the Russians would have to put about one-third of their multiple missiles on submarines, a retaliatory force, not nearly as worrisome to American planners as large and land-based weapons with a first-strike potential.

This limitation would apply until 1985. A separate protocol, valid for only three years, would deal with a number of other controversial issues: limiting the range of permissible Cruise missiles and the number of "heavy" missiles within the permitted mix, and banning the deployment of new weapons systems. The production of Soviet Backfire supersonic bombers would also be curbed in some agreed manner.

Some Americans are likely to question the failure to place even tougher restrictions on the Backfire and the Soviet SS-18 missile. But neither weapon has turned out to be as menacing as was once supposed. In limited numbers, the Backfire adds relatively little to the Soviet ability to penetrate the virtually nonexistent American air defenses; it would more likely be used against targets in Western Europe, for which it was designed. And the SS-18 appears to be less dangerous than the somewhat smaller but more reliable SS-19. And the proposed limit on the number of land-based missiles with multiple warheads would constrain those more worrisome weapons.

Hawks and doves alike will join in deploring the retreat from the proposals Mr. Vance took to Moscow in March. Some will argue that only if Moscow accepts drastic overall reductions in strategic weapons should Washington now limit its options in any way. More dovish critics will complain that the agreement scarcely affects the process by which the superpowers are acquiring ever more potent strategic arsenals; that, instead, it merely codifies the present pattern of arms competition.

But this less-than-perfect agreement is preferable to no agreement. The substantial reductions envisioned by President Carter last March should be the goal of the next round of negotiations, and these would be hopelessly burdened by the absence of another transitional treaty. The accord now taking shape will keep the two powers in close touch on strategic issues and should prevent the worst suspicions from spinning the arms race out of control.

* * *

Important questions will remain unresolved. The three-year protocol inside the eight-year agreement is meant to buy time for negotiation, yet to hasten their consideration. But the accord will leave both sides with forces that are broadly comparable in their ability to inflict devastation and in their potential insecurity against a disabling first strike. That provides an important guarantee against the escalation of conflict in case of crisis. And it reinforces one of the basic principles of the nuclear era: that despite all the talk about waging a "controlled" nuclear war, the only practical function of the properly limited nuclear forces of the superpowers is deterrence against attack.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Energy Program, Jobs, Inflation, Trade Balance— Just a Minute, Jimmy, You're Going too Fast!'

Energy Alarm Falling On Deaf Ears in U.S.

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO—When the President of the United States and the big oil boys start tossing thunderbolts at each other, that's the time to get out of Washington and across the continent as fast as possible.

It's also probably the best way to understand why there's so much disagreement on energy policy, among other things. For the country is just too damn big, diverse and rich to imagine itself running out of gas or anything else.

Shortages? The evidence is clear on the surface that it is our surpluses and not our shortages that are choking and strangling us.

The end of the American frontier? Why, outside of a few little piddling strips of humanity along the coasts and around the Great Lakes, one has the impression, while vaulting the continent, that the whole country is almost empty and unconquered.

In Washington, the tussle between Mr. Carter and the oil barons sounded like the opening shots in a long war, but it took place at 7:30 in the morning out here and at that time of day in these parts drivers cutting down to 55 miles per hour would probably be arrested for obstructing traffic.

Besides, the farther you get from Washington the more you realize that politics doesn't rate very high on the scale of popular American interests, especially at the end of the pro baseball and the beginning of the pro football seasons.

For the moment, Sparky Lyle's television rating is higher than Jimmy Carter's, and the popular question out here is not whether America is running out of gas but whether the Yankees are running out of pitchers.

And this, of course, is what drives Jimmy Carter out of his peanut-pickin' cool. He blames the oil companies and the oil companies blame him. The press blames the Congress and the Congress blames the press. In fact, everybody is blamed but the American people, who are obviously at the bottom of this whole unnecessary mess.

When the Arabs shut off the gas, we go crazy, and when Jimmy Carter tells us the independence and even the security of the country will be at stake if we don't cut the waste, we go fishing—at 70 miles an hour!

Behind all this amiable American confidence, however, are two serious questions: How to persuade a vast continental people to take reasonable precautions for their own future? And how to get effective action in the Senate of the United States, where a determined minority, with the quiescence of an indifferent divided public, can hamstr both a Democratic President a Democratic Congress?

It can be argued, of course, tha his concept of an effective ene policy. President Carter was complicated," and in his mana ment of this legislation he at first too neglectful of Se pride and finally too one-side his severe criticism of the companies.

But this is by nature a illishly complicated subject, even if he didn't stroke all egos in the Senate—a formid task—this does not relieve t of their duty to pass legisla equal to the magnitude of problem.

After all, the business of oil companies is to make m and the business of the Pres and the Congress is to make icy.

In this as in other controve Mr. Carter's backswing has better than his followthrough he has defined the energy p lem in the starkest terms, even the dullest of senators understood. The problem is so much that his definition o crisis has been disproven as his prescription is sour med for a nation of drivers drun gasoline.

He said, in effect, that we a greedy and reckless p Prices have gone up "drastic he observed; there was pote "war profiteering"; and "this develop with the passing m into the biggest rip-off in tory."

Simple Language

This is fairly simple lang Mr. Carter has done every except mount a horse and alarm in the night that Arabs are coming," but oil ports have almost doubled in years and the United States imports more oil than all European countries combine top of our own substantial duction.

Clearly, the President d the time had come to start people into attention—bu here in the sunshine, the little evidence that he has ceeded so far.

On the day Mr. Carter s fighting back, sales of new by the nation's big four fo first 10 days of the new season were up 15.1 per cen the same period a year ago.

So it's little wonder the President started shouting o window. His clutch has slipping for months, and h to tighten it up or get run

Greece's Anti-American Virus

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—Americans are welcome here in a personal and nonofficial way and U.S. tourists, airplanes and ships are received with open arms. There have been no recent violent incidents, such as stone-throwing mobs seeking to wreck the U.S. Embassy or murderers stalking U.S. officials. Nevertheless, U.S. policy is widely disliked by Greece and, from an official viewpoint, we are about as unpopular here as we are (officially) in Turkey.

The "American issue" does not feature greatly in the forthcoming national elections. Yet Washington should pray that Premier Caramanlis does well and emerges a clear-cut victor; equally, that the Panhellenic Socialist (Pasok) party of Andreas Papandreou does badly.

Oddly enough, Papandreou boasts the singular distinction among prominent Greek politicians of being a former U.S. citizen. He renounced this citizenship and returned here after World War II, quickly entering politics in the party then controlled by his late father, George Papandreou.

Chauvinism

Ever since he has taken pains to prove his chauvinism by assuming anti-U.S. postures. One can cite a few quotes from the record: "There is the question of good and bad Americans . . . When this country was under German occupation" (which he didn't experience), "how much desire was there among Greek citizens to make a distinction between good and bad Germans?"

Or, "Foreign policy is not shaped even by the [U.S.] president. It is shaped by a complex, all-powerful network of the Establishment, and if the President opposes it, he may pay even with his life."

Or, "The American citizen—and I must add with emphasis, in particular, the worker—is very conservative and was the supporter of the intervention policy in Vietnam. The hardest supporters of the tough stand on Vietnam were the labor class and, particularly, its strongest segments. And when the university revolutionary youth of America had to be faced, use was made of the organized unions of building workers who handled the job."

Calming Influence

Caramanlis is of another stamp, more moderate, open-minded and pro-American. When he returned here from voluntary Paris exile in 1974, after the junta of the colonels collapsed, he found U.S.-Greek relations explosive. He calmed things down considerably in the past three years but he is under pressure from rabble-rousers trying to fan anti-U.S. passions. There have been several incidents embarrassing his effort to cool things; none important, but more irritating here than Washington seemingly realizes. In no particular order:

(1) William Schaufele, nominated ambassador to Athens, made statements before a U.S. Senate hearing that were not ill-intended but sounded so here because they were distorted and gave even government members a suspicion that the State Department harbors anti-Greek prejudices. Schaufele is unlikely ever to be received by Athens as an envoy.

(2) Although Greece is far more concerned about its Aegean air-sea-and-land relations with Turkey than it is with Cyprus, even pro-Americans are fed up with the fact that there was virtually no U.S. reaction when Turkey invaded Cyprus for the second time (August, 1974) while Kissinger and Callaghan were actually discussing the first invasion in Geneva with the Greeks and Turks.

(3) Because Washington links military aid to Turkey or Greece with the availability of bases in each country and because this formula has been further tied to Cyprus, Athens feels an inextricable mess has been created. One result is that, while Greece has initialed a new U.S. bases accord with Washington, it hasn't yet signed it; nor is there any assurance that a new Caramanlis government, after the November elections, will do so.

Athens believes that a bilateral base deal must be justified for mutual defense under NATO and doesn't have to be tied to what is tantamount to financial rent. Such a formula (against which Greece warned the United States) could subject the United States to blackmail for many years from many allies. Moreover, indirectly the accords are linked to non-NATO, nonaligned Cyprus.

What puzzles official Greece—and involves it, because it finds itself joining so many other nations in this attitude—is that the United States was a recognized benefactor to the entire world and now much of that world has turned against it. Why? Is the United States more dangerous to friends than enemies?

Such disturbing undercurrents of speculation can be found in quarters that are still loyal to Washington and to the North Atlantic Alliance and that detest the blatant emotional anti-Americanism of Papandreou. But, as in Turkey, the virus infection has spread. Washington might be well advised to seek new methods of curing it.

Bing Crosby

Although he was born Harry Lillis Crosby, the millions of people around the world who could instantly recognize that smoooooth baritone knew him by more endearing names: Bing. Der Bingle. The Groaner. Le Bing. And though Bing Crosby died Friday on a golf course in Spain at the age of 73, there lives Bing the legend: the casual, pipe-smoking, glib-lipped father-figure in the flamboyant attire.

To today's small children, perhaps, he may be best known as the dad with all that orange juice for his family in the TV ads —or as the name of a golf tournament. His original bub-bub-bub-a-boo, croon-and-whistle renditions of "When the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day" and other ballads may ring funny in the age of rock—too gentle, perhaps, too sentimental for today's young. But the time was when young people fell in love—and people of all ages did their Christmas shopping—to his accompaniment. For a full half century, he was one of those rare, enduring super-entertainers of show business who somehow manage to capture—and hold—entire generations of fans.

The Crosby singing style slid with ease through so many music modes, from his perennials, "Silent Night" and "White Christmas," through the delightful silliness of the "Road" pictures with his pal Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour and later to stompin' Dixieland fun with Louis Armstrong in "High Society." Just as effortlessly as he seemed to glide into any kind of music, Bing adapted to all the forms that entertainment was to take, from phonograph record sales of more than 300 million through nearly 60 movies (an Oscar for "Going My Way") and on into households via television specials.

Behind his cool, well-now-looky-here demeanor was a hard-working man of many talents. He was a successful business executive, a sportsman-enterpreneur, a father of two families (four children by Dixie Lee, who died in 1952, and three by Kathy Grant). And while he did not make a big fuss about it, he was also apparently a considerable philanthropist.

But most of all, Bing Crosby was your reliable family friend, ever available and able to make everyone around him feel comfortable. That's why you wanted to believe that he'd somehow be around forever—and why, thanks to a rich legacy of recorded performances, we rather think he will be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reason. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

On the Playing Fields of Puny-Uni

By George F. Will

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, Ill.—Some people look at central Illinois and see only "the broad green fields that nourish our land." I see the scene of my athletic triumphs.

In what are called "the formative years" of adolescence, I played basketball (occasionally: I was tenth man) for University High School, known by rivals (not that we inspired rivalry) as "Puny-Uni." Uni was infested with the children of University of Illinois faculty, so it had a bizarre student body that did not appreciate sport as preparation for life, and did not believe that, as coaches like to say, you are supposed to die a little with each defeat.

Matter for Concern

A basketball coach once said of his team, "We're short, but we're slow." That description fit our team. We almost never won. We did beat one school twice, and it immediately consolidated with a larger school.

It is comforting that some things do not change: Uni last won a basketball game on Feb. 16, 1974, 60 games ago. But this lack of athletic ferocity is a matter for public concern. If it is true that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, then Uni is not doing its bit to win the next battle of Waterloo.

By contrast, on the playing fields of Dubuque, Iowa, a chicken recently was part of the game plan for building ferocity. To inspire his team against its rival, the Golden Eagles, the coach painted a chicken gold and released it at a sort of rally. In the ensuing excitement, the chicken suffered traumas, physical and spiritual, and had to be destroyed. The coach has apologized.

Actually, the chicken may not have been the first such casualty of the pursuit of athletic excellence. In a recent issue of "Esquire," Roy Blount jr., a marvelous sportswriter, reported being told about a University of Alabama football player who went before some freshmen players with a live squirrel. He proceeded to demolish the creature, exclaiming, "This is what you've got to do to win."

A spokesman for Alabama says he's never heard about that. The story may be apocryphal, but it is the sort of legend that endures because it is not much—if any—crazier than reality.

Blount's subject was Paul ("Be Good or Be Gone") Bryant Alabama's football coach, most commonly called Bear. The Bear is gifted at finding out if there is "blood or spit" in a boy's veins. When he was at Texas A&M, 88 of 115 players quit by the end of his first spring practice.

Blount also reports a story about Adolf Rupp, former basketball coach at the University of Kentucky. The story has been told by Ed Beck, who once for Rupp and now is a mi serving a less severe maste

In a 1958 playoff game, tucky played a dismal firs so in the dressing room placed towels in front o chairs and told his startir to sit.

"Beck!" he shouted at "You are a [blankety-blank a no-good [blankety-blank brought you up here from G when you were a wor clumsy ox. I have given my and sweat trying to make thing respectable out of yo I have failed. There's not can do about that now.

"But what really burns is that I have fed you fo years. You have eaten off tucky's table for four yea we have wasted every And now, right here in this ing room, while you are los NCAA championship, I wa to vomit up every bite o you have eaten at the Uni of Kentucky."

Rupp addressed all five similar vein, and all tr comply. Kentucky won th and the championship.

That, Blount says, is disg but perhaps less so than multiple choice, machine-mass-production ways" in some universities teach humanities. And Blount "What if people were educ say, sociology as hard a are in football? Pretty either there wouldn't be an sociologists, or they wo worth something."

I don't know if Blount rect, but I do know this other Napoleon takes a c another battle of Waterl may be able to handle it us from Puny-Uni, but he his hands full with the t formed by Rupp and the

International Opinion

Fighting Terrorism

The moment has come for all nations to understand that they cannot fight terrorism in isolation, that they must elaborate together a battle method against this flood, that they have the obligation to ban from the civilized world the countries which serve as territory of asylum for criminals.

Young terrorists have political convictions. But that is only an alibi. Their real problem is themselves: a fascination for death—their own and others—which surpasses their convictions. The fact that those of another world—you and me—cede to their blackmail can only amuse them, fill them with savage joy. And incite them to begin again.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

The Queen's Trip

The Queen, whose visit earlier this year to Northern Ireland was intended to reinforce the threatened unity of her kingdom, now faces in Canada a spectacle of almost equal rift and bitterness at the end of her jubilee travels.

Tension and tempers are so high over French Quebec's drive to break away from the rest of Canada that it has been decided she should remain in the federal capital, Ottawa, for almost the whole of her visit. It is to be hoped that her speech from the throne there can do something toward preventing this old commonwealth country from tearing itself apart.

—*From the Sunday Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1902

NEW YORK—"Great must be the relief experienced by the American people over the practical solution of the coal-strike question, and great their gratitude to President Roosevelt, who, in the face of the greatest difficulties, succeeded in obtaining the consent of both sides of the controversy to the appointment of a commission of arbitration. The main problem has been solved, namely the immediate welfare of the people of the United States, who must have fuel"... New York Herald.

Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1927

SHANGHAI—There are more cabarets in this city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, with 100,000 foreign population, than there are in London, Paris, Berlin and New York combined. From any point in the International Settlement there is a cabaret "just around the corner." They range from rich roof gardens, where aristocratic residents gather, to dimlylit, cheap dancing halls, where sailors of all nations meet and quarrel. Most of the dancing girls are Chinese and Russian.

Letters

U.S. Tax Fallout

Sen. Ribicoff's proposed bill, intended to relieve the U.S. expatriate of some of the harsher effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (IHT, Sept. 29), is welcome, but it does not go far enough. No effort is made to retain the all-important Foreign Earned Income Exclusion and other overseas taxpayer "loopholes." Additionally, in trying to soften the blow (in this case, the taxation of various allowances), the Ribicoff measure tacitly accepts the whole unfortunate regulatory structure passed into law at the end of the last administration.

The arguments against the new law (and in favor of retention of the wicked old "tax breaks") have become so familiar in your pages as to be trite. Of all of the points, the most telling, it seems to me, and the saddest for our country, is the fact that inevitably the new laws will result in a decline in the number of Americans living and working abroad.

Why is this so sad?

Because one of the hallmarks of a great and powerful nation is the widespread presence of its nationals in international commerce. U.S. businessmen abroad are far more important (as Sen. Fulbright once pointed out) than soldiers or "military advisers." Oil drillers (particularly) are better than CIA agents. Computer programmers count for more than cultural attachés.

The U.S. overseas civilian force, the nation's private sector abroad, should be subsidized, not penalized. Sen. Ribicoff and his colleagues must be persuaded of the importance, to our world position, of a U.S. expatriate presence.

R.M. HELLER.

Athens.

Nazi Victims

Re the Chris Matthews article from Rome (IHT, Sept. 24) concerning the status of the martyred dead at the hands of Herbert Kappler, Nazi commander at the time, and recently an escapee from an Italian prison:

Mr. Matthews stated that the victims of the Ardeatine cave massacre were "partisans," giving the impression to the public that they were armed fighters against Nazi oppression.

Since it is a known fact that all the victims without exception were men, women and children picked up off the streets of Rome, at random, in reprisal for a partisan attack on Nazi soldiers, I feel it is not only a slur on the innocent dead, but a slanted phrase placing the onus of their own deaths on themselves.

B. SIMCOE.

Goteborg, Sweden.

View of Brzezinski

I was bothered by a couple of statements in the Jonathan Power interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski (IHT, Oct. 10). He says that ". . . it is unwise for the United States to engage in direct interference in domestic affairs of other countries . . ." and that "its [South Africa's] values, its social arrangements are out of keeping with the spirit and moral imperatives of our time".

To put things in such a tentative and uncommitted way, instead of saying that it is wrong to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, that it is wrong to deny fundamental rights to the vast majority of a population, indicates the same inability to take a genuine moral position that was so evident in the previous administration (not to mention all other governments everywhere).

Why must Brzezinski be so grudging with the moral judgment? "Out of keeping with the spirit and moral imperatives" is the same old double-talk we've always had. Despite Mr. Carter's pronouncements to the contrary, it seems that expediency still rules and that moral judgments are to be offered only shakily, smothered in equivocal language, to be more easily disregarded later.

ALLEN SALTER.

Strasbourg.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert E. Eckert

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

Harry Bachr, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F
R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08
Tel.: 225-36-90 Telex: 280.650 Herald, Paris Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
© 1977 International Herald Tribune All rights reserved
Commission Paritaire No 34.231

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...proval Still Likely

...riticism Unexpectedly Grows ...n Panama on Canal Pacts

By Marlise Simons

...ANAMA CITY, Oct. 16 (WP). ...iced with a significant shift ...public opinion against the ...ama Canal treaties, the gov...nment of Brig. Gen. Omar Tor... is unexpectedly finding its ...paign for the pacts as filled ... stumbling blocks as the ...er administration's drive in ...hington.

...e anger surfacing in discus... groups, public meetings and ...festos opposing the U.S. ...s to retain military rights ... matches the controversy in ... United States about "giv...way" the canal to Panama.

...ere are 10 days before a ...endum on the treaties, and ... is a growing consensus that ...mber of Panamanians are ...y against the treaties signed ...ashington a month ago.

..., there is little doubt that ...reaties will win a comfor... majority among Panama's ...0 registered voters. Many ...manians support the trea... particularly in the country... where the government's pub...lations campaign has been ...y successful.

...icism from intellectuals ...ites that opposition to the ...es may not end with the ...2 plebiscite.

Critics of Regime

...e of those opposing the ...es are old critics of the ...y regime that came to ... in a coup nine years ago. ... contend that the treaties ... strengthen Gen. Torrijos ...erpetuate military rule in ...na.

...ny others—nationalists of ... left and center—are deeply ...bed by the neutrality treaty ... they regard as too vague. ... fear that it will allow the ...l States to intervene in ...a in any way it sees fit to ...t the canal.

...es also wonder how Pan...an gain the world's respect ...un a neutral canal if it ...reference to U.S. warships. ... points inspire Panamanians ...xactly the reverse fear of ... held by U.S. critics who ... that the United States is ...eceiving sufficient assur... on the crucial issues.

Militarization Feared

...ing equally large is the ... that the treaties are ...ng the U.S. military bases ... zone. The fact that the ... States had "imposed" ...n Panama, it is argued, ... not force Panama to en... their presence until the ...00 with a treaty. Moreover, ... argument goes, there is ...stable for the withdrawal ... to 10,000 U.S. troops sta... here and the United States may find a loophole to keep troops here.

There is also a strong fear that the treaties will bring the militarization of the country, which traditionally has been run by civilians. The treaties call for $50 million in U.S. military aid for the next 10 years, presumably to prepare the national guard to help defend the canal. Many Panamanians fear that this would eventually give Panama a strong army that it does not need, lead to compulsory military service and develop a powerful military caste that, until recently, barely existed.

The U.S. plan to offer an economic-aid package rather than an outright payment for "lost canal revenues" is also feared. Aid in the form of U.S. loans would run Panama's economy even deeper into debt.

Gen. Torrijos and his negotiators have repeatedly pointed to the negative aspects of the treaties, but without referring to their leadership.

To avoid charges that the treaties were imposed on Panama, they have granted ample newspaper space and radio and television time to critics, ranging from Marxist students to banned political parties on the right. As a result, Panama has enjoyed broad freedom of expression unseen in the last nine years.

Ratification Urged in U.S.

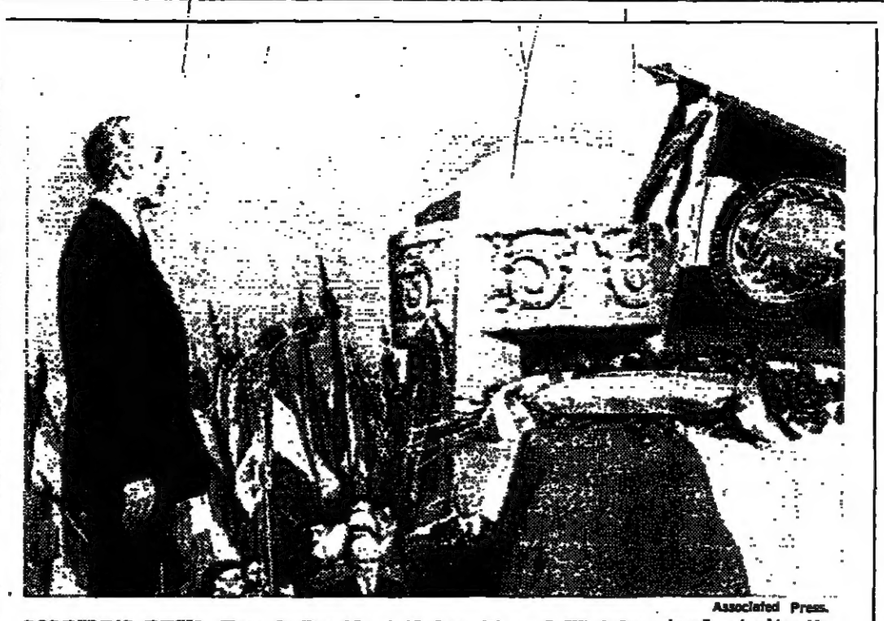
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. (AP). —Officials of two major U.S. labor organizations have urged ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, saying that they have no doubts about the soundness of the guarantees of the canal's future security and access by U.S. shipping.

AFL-CIO president George Meany said in remarks prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that, after studying the treaty, the labor federation concluded. "We have more to gain today, in terms of the broad interests and ideals of the United States, than we have to lose." Vice-president Martin Gerber of the United Auto Workers union expressed a similar view.

U.S. Indictment Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP). —The Justice Department confirmed last week an indictment sealed by a New York court that charges the brother of Panamanian leader Gen. Torrijos with narcotics smuggling.

Moises Torrijos was indicted five years ago, a department source said. "It [the indictment] has never been unsealed because we have never found him back in this country to arrest him," the source added.



Associated Press.

SOLDIER'S REST—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing stands at attention yesterday near Arras during ceremony marking burial of the Unknown Soldier of wars in North Africa. Event was at cemetery of Notre Dame de Lorette.

After Clarification by Carter, Torrijos

Hope for Panama Canal Pact Said to Advance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP). —The joint U.S.-Panamanian statement reaffirming U.S. right to defend the Panama Canal will help President Carter win support for the canal treaties, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd said yesterday.

The Virginia senator said he remains personally uncommitted on the issue, but he added that, without the assurances that emerged from Friday's meeting between President Carter and Panama Gen. Omar Torrijos, the treaties could not win Senate ratification.

Here is the text of the Carter-Torrijos statement.

"Under the treaty concerning the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal, Panama and the United States have the responsibility to assure that the Panama Canal will remain open and secure to ships of all nation."

The correct interpretation of this principle is that each of the two countries shall, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, defend the canal against any threat to the regime of neutrality and consequently shall have the right to act against any aggression or threat directed against the canal or against the peaceful transit of vessels through the canal.

"This does not mean, nor shall it be interpreted, as a right of intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Panama. Any United States action will be directed at insuring that the canal will remain open, secure and accessible and it shall never be directed against the territorial integrity or political independence of Panama."

The neutrality treaty provides that the vessels of war and auxiliary vessels of the United States and Panama will be entitled to transit the canal expeditiously. This is intended and it shall be so interpreted to assure the transit of such vessels through the canal as quickly as possible, without any impediment, with expedited treatment, and in case of need or emergency to go to the head of the line of vessels in order to transit the canal rapidly."

French-Soviet Accord

MARSEILLE, France, Oct. 16 (UPI).—France will aid the Soviet Union in exploring the atmosphere of Venus, space specialists of the two countries decided at their annual meeting, which ended yesterday.

Joan Little, Acquitted in 1975 Of Slaying, Flees N.C. Prison

RALEIGH, N.C., Oct. 16 (AP).—Joan Little, the black woman who was acquitted of charges of killing her white jailer, has escaped from prison, the North Carolina Correction Center for Women said last night.

"We discovered she was gone about 6:30 p.m.," said Sgt. G. G. Barber. "I don't know how she left here."

Miss Little was acquitted in 1975 of charges of murdering Beaufort County jailer Clarence Alligood. She testified that he had attempted to rape her and that she stabbed him with an ice pick in defense.

After her acquittal, Miss Little returned to prison to serve a 7 to 10-year sentence for breaking and entering. She had been in the Beaufort County Jail pending an appeal in that case when the alleged assault by the jailer occurred.

She was placed on work release several months ago, but her work-release privilege was suspended last week. The prison said that she had reported late to the dental office where she was working as a hygienist.

Called Good Worker

She began her prison term in January of last year and several months ago was made eligible for work-release privileges. The dentist for whom she worked, Dr. David Lane, said that she made a fine worker and he promised her a full-time job upon her release from prison.

Miss Little was rejected for parole in December last year and in September but was to have been considered again at the Nov 15 meeting of the State Paroles Commission.

Her case for parole was considered to have been jeopardized by the alleged infractions that led to her suspension from work release, which she had appealed through prison channels.

Guards at the facility said that they believed Miss Little scaled an 8-foot fence when she left the prison.

UPI.

Joan Little

Italian Families Return to Town Struck by Poison

SEVESO, Italy, Oct. 16 (AP). —The first 24 families of more than 200 evacuated after a poison cloud escaped from a chemical plant here 15 months ago returned to their homes yesterday.

Experts have worked since the incident to rid the area of the effects of dioxin, which leaked from the Swiss-owned Icmesa plant in this city north of Milan.

The rest of the families are expected to be allowed back in their homes sometime soon. They have been living in apartments near Milan.

When the dioxin cloud spread July 10 of last year, plants withered, small animals died and nearly 50 persons were hospitalized with liver problems and skin disease. Eventually, dozens of women aborted for fear of malformations in their unborn babies and about 450 children developed skin blemishes form a disease called cloracne.

The area immediately surrounding the plant was fenced to prevent unauthorized entry and workmen completed the process of getting rid of the dioxin.

The plant will remain closed indefinitely.

2 Slain in Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, Oct. 16 (Reuters) —The French pilot and an African woman were shot to death and several were wounded today when two armed men tried to seize a light aircraft belonging to Djibouti's internal airline at Tadjourah, in the north of this Red Sea state, reliable sources said.

3 Cabinet Members In Turkey Resign

ANKARA, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Three Cabinet members have resigned to campaign for local elections in December, a government official said.

They were Defense Minister Saadetin Bilgic, Justice Minister Necmettin Cevhari and Sports Minister Onal Sakar, members of the Justice party, the main grouping in the three-party government coalition. Their successors were not named.

Conditions Called Desperate

...0,000 Cambodians Reported in Vietnam

By Horst Faas

...OI (AP).—About 60,000 ...ians have been granted ... in South Vietnam in the ...r and are now living in ...e conditions just outside ... Minh City, formerly Sai...l in the provinces west ...dity, according to diplo...urces in Hanoi.

...t 16,000 of these refugees ...g to leave Vietnam and ...ten for help to the office ... high commissioner for ...f the United Nations in ...

...sentative of this UN of... that his organisation ... assist those who have ...s to other countries and ... from Vietnam.

... just acting like a travel ...e said.

...all refugees are report...edly from the Cambodian middle class. Most are said to be from towns where the civilian population has been moved forcibly to the countryside.

"The Vietnamese government has been looking after the Cambodian refugees, despite their own food shortages and economic difficulties," a diplomatic source said. "The Cambodians are receiving rice rations that just keep them alive and are under the 14-kilo ration every Vietnamese gets per month."

The source also said that the Cambodians are permitted to work as small businessmen and vendors. "That means they can pawn their last belongings to stay alive," he said.

Diplomats in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City believe that Vietnam has never sent any refugees back to Cambodia. "In this respect the Vietnamese have acted with more respect for basic human rights than some of the other Southeast Asian nations," a Western diplomat said.

He referred to the governments which, when faced with the problem of receiving refugees from South Vietnam, have turned them back into the sea in the last few years.

Of the 16,000 refugees who have written the UN commissioner, 3,000 have received entry visas from France. Seventy have received visas to West Germany, and UN officials believe that Germany may take another 150. Belgium will receive 150 Cambodian refugees.

Exodus to France Halted

The exodus from Vietnam to France, which has received about 1,000 refugees from Indochina each month since the end of the Vietnam war in April, 1975, ended recently when the Vietnamese government canceled Air France landing rights in Ho Chi Minh City over a dispute regarding the continuation of the French Consulate in former Saigon. The Vietnamese authorities want the consulate to close.

Western observers have almost no information about the situation at the Cambodian-Vietnamese frontier. In August some Vietnamese newspapers reported clashes along the border. Diplomats returning from Phnom Penh to Hanoi or Vientiane said that they know almost nothing about what is going on in the country. "We have to live in a hotel in downtown Phnom Penh which we can never leave," said a diplomat recently.

Refugees Land in Thailand

BONGKOK, Oct. 16.—A boat-load of Cambodian refugees, believed to be the first to escape by sea in more than two years, arrived in Thailand Wednesday after a journey through monsoon storms, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Refugee officials said that the small craft carried nine persons. They were being held by Thai military authorities, who reportedly assumed that the group included defectors from the Cambodian Army. "There was no motor on the boat and no sails," a refugee official said. "Our information is that they somehow rowed or paddled all the way."

Milan-Paris Rail Line Cut by Floods in Italy

MILAN, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Simplon railroad line, which links Milan to Paris and Geneva, will be out of service for several months because of damage caused by last week's floods in northern Italy, railroad officials said yesterday.

They said that the floods swept away a bridge over the Toce River just west of Lake Maggiore and it will take months to rebuild it. Some trains have been rerouted by way of Lyons or Lucerne and Bern.

ERS WHY WAIT?
LISH YOUR
(IN 90 DAYS
get expert editing, design, e, publicity, promotion and —all under one roof at low free books and literature and success stories. Write
ITION PRESS, INC.
Bay Rd., Hicksville, N.Y. 11801
(212) 895-0091

DO
116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES
LLE SUPER-REVUE
llez Lido"
DANSANT
dinner suggestion
189F
CHAMP. REVUE
SPECTACLE
125F
SERVICE COMPRIS

REVUE
ENTIÈREMENT
NOUVELLE
DINERS 21h
SPECTACLE 23h
RNE. paris VI. 329.02.20

9. Homesick.
(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

d by Dick PRICE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Despite Nobel Sweeps

U.S. Science Seen As Beginning to Slip

By Bruce L.R. Smith

NEW YORK—There are some sobering questions to be asked about American science beyond those raised in the fresh public debate over the future of DNA research, over laetrile and over artificial sweeteners. Whatever the outcry over these scientific disputes, an essential element in this debate is largely missing: What ought to be our national investment in our scientific future?

The Federal investment in total research and development stands at $24.7 billion annually. Valid arguments can be made on each side about whether this total investment, or any aspect of it, is sufficient or excessive. But what is too little realized is that today's scientific triumphs rest largely on science investments in talent, facilities and equipment made a decade or more ago. Time—often long periods while a field ripens—remains an essential element of scientific discovery. The practical development of fusion energy and the elimination of cancer cannot be guaranteed, but clearly can only come with time and public tolerance for the unpredictability of basic research findings.

In measurements of the nation's scientific capabilities, the evidence has often turned out to be ambiguous, and thus carries no immediate or dramatic public appeal. Last year's remarkable sweep of the Nobel Prizes by America and this year's award would seem again to confirm our scientific primacy. But new evidence is beginning to show that we may have passed our scientific high-water mark and are now slipping.

The United States' share of scientific papers published in the world from 1965 to 1973 has dropped in many fields: for example, from 25.9 per cent to 21.2 per cent in chemistry, 49.0 per cent to 43.7 per cent in engineering, 41.3 per cent to 38.4 per cent in physics, 79.2 to 74.4 in psychology, 35.8 to 30.8 in systematic biology.

The number of patents awarded to United States individuals and corporations rose from 1960 to 1971, and then fell (and, since 1972, patents awarded by other countries to United States citizens have declined). Constant dollar expenditures for basic research by the government declined by 15 per cent between 1968 and 1976. The number of grants awarded to university scientists has declined in many fields (the National Science Foundation's chemistry division awarded 442 grants in 1970 and 286 in 1975). Significantly, research has appeared to become less speculative and venturesome than in the 1960s, and many researchers seem drawn to relatively safe and predictable avenues of inquiry.

Young Blood

Perhaps worse, there is a diminished flow of young blood entering scientific ranks in some fields because of declining research opportunities for young scientists. Between 1970 and 1974, graduate enrollment dropped by almost 18 per cent in the physical sciences. The median age of university scientists has already increased from 41 to 44 between 1969 and 1973, and will continue to rise steadily over the next decade.

And laboratory instrumentation is deteriorating in many universities without much hope of adequate maintenance, modernization, or replacement.

Federal investment in research and development plant dropped 77 per cent from a peak of $126 million in 1965 to a low of $29 million in 1974 (and increased only slightly in 1975).

University science has suffered because of slackened federal support for such vital programs, and the consequences are only now beginning to suggest more permanent and worrisome damage.

The 1960s were characterized by a close relationship between expanding academic science and increasing graduate enrollments and faculty, and academic science flourished. Potential conflicts and multiple objectives were concealed by the general expansion, but an eroding science support base has now forced many such problems to the surface.

What is to be done? What is essential is a new national debate about what kind and how diverse a basic research capability we should sustain. Can we afford the sort of benign neglect that now affects much of our basic research, or should this new erosion be reversed? It is a political as well as a scientific question.

Questions

How can we attract and sustain young scientific talent when the teaching opportunities in research-intensive universities are in decline? Can the universities successfully develop nonteaching structures, and how can this be publicly sustained? Matters are not helped by the current distaste of both federal and state governments for high-cost doctoral and graduate programs in the sciences. State governments should be a part of this important national debate on how, and at what levels, our national science effort is to be sustained. They are not part of the debate at present.

Basic research is essentially an investment in the future. Public decisions made now in regard to science will have an effect in the 1980s and 1990s. No one can guarantee, of course, just what major payoffs will result from investments in basic research. The consequences of a continued slackening of our basic science effort are, however, more predictable: a loss of momentum and a long-term erosion of the nation's scientific capacities and its world leadership in science.

Bruce L.R. Smith, professor of government at Columbia, is author, with Joseph J. Karlesky, of "The State of Academic Science." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

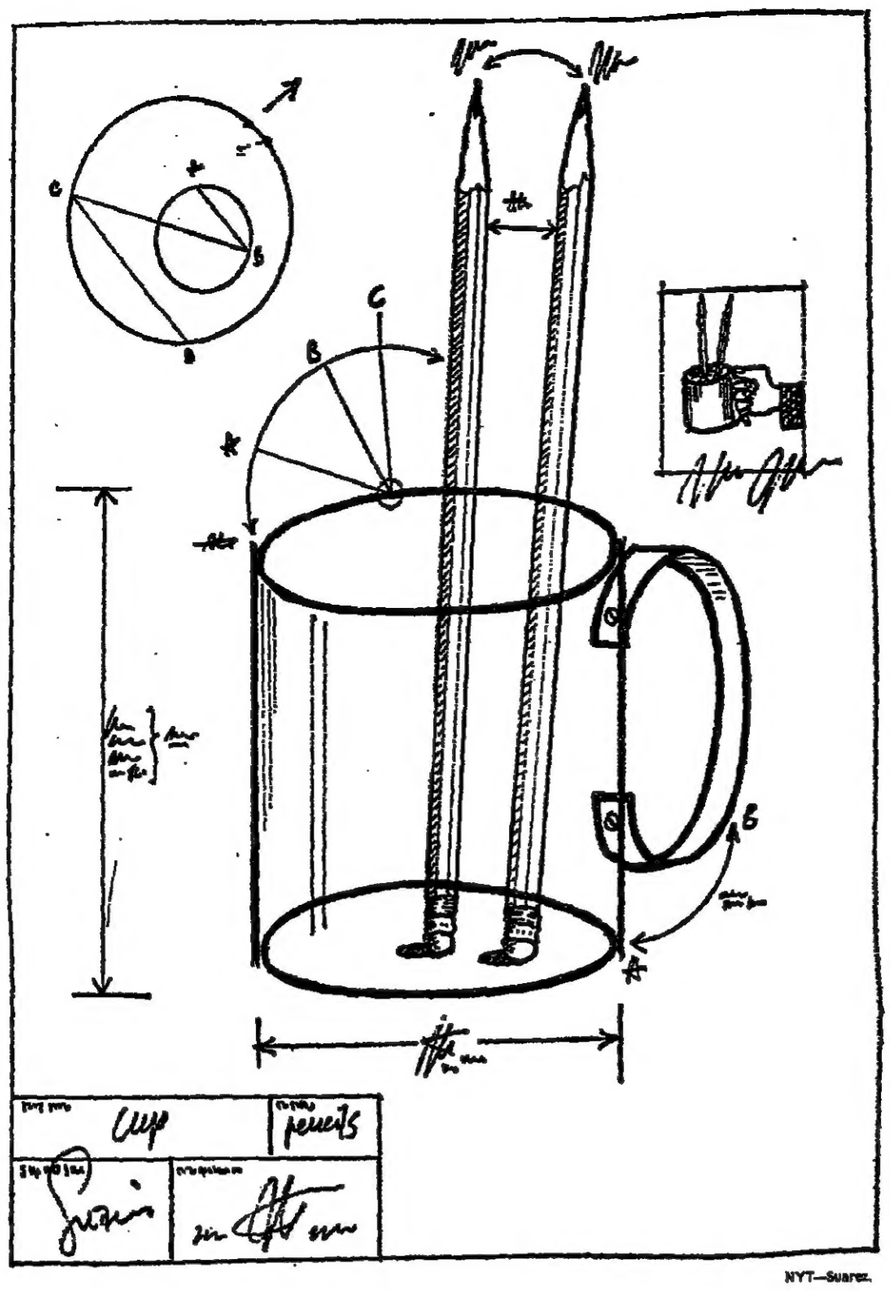
Carter Criticized On Proposal for Classified Data

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP)—The Carter administration's plans for handling classified information were assailed last week as a backward step that would breed more secrecy than the system established by former President Richard Nixon.

In a sharply worded critique delivered to the White House Office of Management and Budget, nine U.S. organizations, including the American Civil Liberties Union, Common Cause and Ralph Nader's Public Citizen Litigation Group, attacked a proposed executive order as "particularly disappointing" in view of Mr. Carter's commitment to an open administration.

The chairman of the House Government Information subcommittee, Rep. Richardson Preyer, D.-N.C., delivered a separate complaint, saying that the proposed decree is "weighted toward secrecy" and "notably deficient in detecting and correcting abuses" of the classification system.

Rep. Preyer said that the proposal would not result in a significant reduction in the thousands of government officials with authority to stamp documents "top secret," "secret" or "confidential."



NYT—Suarez.

Confusion in Peking

The China Purge: What Next?

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG (WP).—More than a year after their rise to power, the successors to Mao Tse-tung in China have confessed disappointment at their failure to remove several political enemies and have begun to betray uncertainty over how the purge should proceed.

So far only about 200 to 300 out of thousands of officials at the provincial level or higher have been publicly reprimanded for involvement with the "Gang of Four," led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.

Peking has complained in a major new article that officials at the lower levels with links to the four have not been properly identified and that some officials who opposed the four have not been sufficiently rewarded. In some areas, officials who apparently were cleared of wrongdoing have suddenly and inexplicably dropped from sight.

Also it appears that the Chinese Army has ignored pressure for the outright dismissal of some of its top officers, choosing to transfer them out of areas where they have found themselves in political trouble.

Since Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his allies put Mrs. Chiang and Shanghai leaders Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen and Yao Wen-yuan under arrest on Oct. 6 of last year, the Chinese official press has regularly demanded that vestiges of the ousted group's influence on party policy be removed. Failure to remove former admirers of the dogmatic brand of Maoism preached by Mrs. Chiang and the Shanghai leaders could hinder efforts to reinstitute material incentives in the economy and rapidly modernize China's conventional armaments policies, which apparently were resisted by the "Gang of Four," "Until now, owing to the pernicious influences of the 'Gang of Four,' some comrades, especially those doing cadre work, have not done their best regarding such major issues... as the implementations of the party's policy on cadres," said the official People's Daily on Oct. 7.

As sometimes happens with particularly sensitive pronouncements, the official New China News Agency distributed the People's Daily article in Chinese on the day it was published but waited a certain time to distribute an English-language version.

The English version did not include the article's admonition that "the bad elements who sneaked into the ranks of party members or cadres should be purged mercilessly."

The purge seems to have encountered particularly acute problems in the province of Kiangsi, where provincial party chief Chiang Wei-ching has not been seen in public since Sept. 9. A leading Peking troubleshooter, Li Ching-chuan, and the aged president of China's supreme court, Chiang Hua, have both turned up this month in Kiangsi, which suggests that the factional struggles that the provincial radio has complained of may have taken an unusual turn. The appearance of Mr. Chiang, who is not known to be related to Chiang Wei-ching, is especially unusual since the chief of China's high court rarely leaves Peking.

Chiang Wei-ching was recently reelected to the 11th party Central Committee and would seem to be politically secure, if only because he was severely attacked by Mrs. Chiang's supporters during the late 1960s. But he also happened to be the last major Chinese leader to praise Mrs. Chiang publicly before her Oct. 6 purge. He voiced his approval of her last September at a time when one of his principal advisers on the provincial revolutionary committee was in a hospital after being kidnapped by students allegedly directed by Mrs. Chiang.

In the northeast Chinese province of Kirin, the former provincial chief, army officer Wang Huai-hsiang, has apparently come under severe attack in the local press for ties to the Gang of Four. But Mr. Wang has turned up, apparently unscathed, in an upper-level post in the Wuhan military region, several hundred miles to the south of Kirin. Experts on the Chinese Army here say they think they have detected a pattern of army officers being transferred, rather than purged.

Mr. Hua owes his position as party chairman to the army, thus the military leadership in Peking appears confident that they are safe from any criticism for treating lightly those officers who have come under a cloud. In most areas, the problem seems to be that local leaders remain uncertain if the current leadership and its policies will prevail, and do not want to move too quickly. "They act with kid gloves, wait to see what will happen and dare not struggle" said a recent broadcast.

A Reporter's Farewell

South Africa: More Divisions Than Just Blacks vs. White

(With this article, special correspondent Robin Wright ends a three-year assignment in South Africa for The Washington Post.)

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG. — "We're afraid of the Commies. We've always feared our blacks, we're building up our defenses to fight off the rest of Africa as the whole continent closes in on us. And we're even running scared of the Americans now.

"Yet our government has the nerve to turn to the world and claim we're not afraid of anybody. Strikes you as kind of absurd, doesn't it, like you don't know where we stand?"

The words were those of a young pilot for a Johannesburg charter company, made on a flight to the funeral of Steve Biko, the black nationalist leader who died in police detention last month.

Just where South Africa stands is the crucial question right now, one that most South Africans cannot answer—or are afraid to.

The young white pilot wanted to join the press group attending the Biko funeral. "We don't have much contact with them (blacks)," he said. "I'd like to see what it's all about." But he decided against it.

"The place will be crawling with SB (Special Branch police) and white faces will be carefully noticed. I'm not sure if it's worth the consequences. Whites just don't do that kind of thing here," he explained.

The situation reflects both the growing gap between black and white—symbolized by the death of a national black hero while being held by white-controlled police—and the division among whites themselves.

South Africa has clearly reached a crisis point of unprecedented dimensions, with problems closing in rapidly on the white-minority government of Prime Minister John Vorster. Among them:

- Unrest among blacks, which began more than 15 months ago, continues to erupt sporadically, but with increasing bitterness, in African townships throughout the country. More than 620 blacks and four whites have died during that period, and destruction totals many millions of dollars.
- Urban terrorism has become a very real threat. According to Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger, government officials have recently charged that bands of black nationalists are being trained for attacks on South African cities by the Marxist governments of Angola and Mozambique. An incident in downtown Johannesburg in June—when three armed Africans opened fire on white mechanics in a department store garage, killing two—jolted white South Africans even more than the unrest in black townships, pointing out their vulnerability as never before.
- Black education in Soweto, Johannesburg's troubled black township, has virtually collapsed with a school boycott by 27,000 students and the resignations of almost 500 teachers. The issue: Scrapping black education, which is considered inferior by blacks, in favor of a single national education system, identical for blacks and whites.
- The majority of leaders from South Africa's nine homelands or tribal reserves have indicated they will not accept independence for their territories. The ultimate aim of apartheid—separate development for separate races—is partitioning South Africa into one large white country and nine small, fragmented black ministates. But most of the homeland leaders, under the direction of Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, have said they want to remain part of South Africa, a country they feel is just as much theirs as the whites.

Behind these facts are the deepening feelings of frustration, anger and fear. Blacks generally see no progress ahead, no significant reaction to their violent expression of discontent. On the key issue of power-sharing, this year's parliament voted to introduce a community council system, allowing blacks a bigger say in their own affairs.

Soweto Boycott

But in the end, when those powers amounted to token involvement, such as garbage collection schemes, management of recreational sites, housing allocation, Soweto blacks reacted with a boycott, forming their own council—the Committee of Ten, made up of prominent black professionals—which is attempting to draw up its own plans for self-government.

Government officials have refused to negotiate with the committee despite the fact that the committee's formation could, in effect, be interpreted as a declaration that blacks will not demand integration in white areas—just as long as they can control their own black townships.

"This government must be batty," a white business executive with the Urban Foundation explained. "Here you've got blacks saying they will accept their lot if, in exchange, they have the authority to manage it. I can't believe the government isn't jumping at such a deal. They'll never get an offer like this again," he said as he shook his dead.

Many whites appear to be experiencing the same frustrations and fears. Emigration continues to rise as whites become increasingly anxious about their future here. One recent survey of white university students revealed that about 65 per cent want to leave South Africa for good.

A black market has developed, an early indicator of nervousness, as whites try to build up accounts abroad in "safe currencies," and an increase in suicides—which sociologists here attribute to tension and stress—has put South Africa among the top five in the world, according to the Johannesburg Star.

A significant section of the business community here became so concerned that they united late last year to form the Urban Foundation, with the sole aim of bettering the living and working conditions of blacks, using funds, personnel and equipment pooled from its own ranks. Its current projects include short-term efforts, such as the collection of several tons of garbage accumulated in Soweto since the first riots, to long-term projects such as vocational training for Africans and home ownership or improvement programs.

Opposition Shaky

The moderate white opposition has not been as efficient in organizing a strong campaign, despite increasing anti-government noises. For the past year the two major opposition parties have spent most of their time quibbling over reorganization, new platforms and new names.

In the end, the only truly powerful elements in South Africa are the ruling National party, which has been in control for 29 years, and the conservative Calvinist Afrikaner community behind it. And so far, they do not appear to be moving very far or very fast.

At a series of National party congresses in August and September, a new constitution was introduced that would change the formula of government, but probably not the power structure. It all boils down to abandoning the Westminster system, now an all-white parliament, in favor of three separate but unequal parliaments: A body representing 4.3 million whites would have [illegible] members; 2.3 million colo[illegible] (mixed race) would have a [illegible] seat parliament, and 750,000 I[illegible]dians would have a 46-memb[illegible] body.

Each parliament would have [illegible] cabinet with a prime minis[illegible] but an executive president wo[illegible] ultimately hold the reins [illegible] power.

Officials argue that the [illegible] constitution will bring in the [illegible] minorities—coloreds and Asia[illegible] who currently have no represen[illegible]tion, while blacks will have t[illegible] own parliaments in their [illegible] tribal reserves. In other wo[illegible] each group would have a say [illegible] its own affairs.

But to many it seems a com[illegible] solution. In the end the [illegible] system will divide the cou[illegible] into somewhat confusing pie[illegible] 10 countries divided into som[illegible] fragments with 13 prime m[illegible]isters and one president am[illegible] them. (South Africa technic[illegible] is already divided into two pi[illegible] the "mainland" and the "Tr[illegible]kei," the first homeland to [illegible] independence last October.)

But the Vorster governmen[illegible] adamant that this is indeed [illegible] answer. So adamant, that [illegible] Vorster last month announ[illegible] that a nationwide electio[illegible] year and a half before it [illegible] scheduled—would be held to [illegible] support of the new constitu[illegible] and to prove to "meddling" [illegible]siders just who has the su[illegible] of the country's voters.

But at this point, it does [illegible] appear that the government [illegible] take the more moderate co[illegible] Over the past year there [illegible] been major squabbles within [illegible] Cabinet over what are consi[illegible] by many to be minor conces[illegible] Multiracial sport at all level[illegible] integration of private churc[illegible] schools, and the repeal of two [illegible] particularly hated by blacks [illegible] Immorality Act and the [illegible] Marriages Act, which both [illegible]ulate that relations across [illegible] color line are illegal.

Instead of loosening up [illegible] government has cracked [illegible] last year introducing the [illegible]nal Security Act which [illegible] detention without trial or re[illegible] to a lawyer for up to one [illegible] This year, parliament passe[illegible] Criminal Procedure Act [illegible] permits, in effect, trial in [illegible] secrecy.

The government also thre[illegible] to introduce a press bill [illegible] would establish a strict pres[illegible] aimed at curbing reports [illegible] might injure the image [illegible] country or threaten natio[illegible]curity. But the bill was [illegible]poned for one year after a [illegible]cry by members of the p[illegible]

The case of Steve Biko [illegible] ultimate for many black[illegible] looked on him as the on[illegible] of moderation able to brid[illegible] growing gap between rac[illegible] founded the black consci[illegible] movement, which advocate[illegible] violence in the push for [illegible] Then he was detained b[illegible]rity police on Aug. 18 an[illegible] in custody on Sept. 12—4[illegible] detainee to die in 18 mon[illegible]

The death of the young [illegible] leader even angered white [illegible] pro-government paper, th[illegible]tizen, lamented: "When wi[illegible] ever learn?" referring to t[illegible]ernment and its police [illegible] Biko brought into foc[illegible] mounting fears of both [illegible] and blacks.

The young pilot put [illegible]propriately: "I wish I kne[illegible] all this meant, this troub[illegible] blacks and the tough r[illegible] But I don't and it ma[illegible] nervous.

"I know we all want a [illegible] South Africa. But I gue[illegible] all so suspicious of eac[illegible] that we don't want to sha[illegible]thing anymore. It's all [illegible]ing. I'd like to think it'l[illegible] over someday and everyb[illegible] happy. But it doesn't lo[illegible] way, does it?"

France's Jacques Chirac: Both Critics and Backers Seem to Be Proven Rig[illegible]

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (NYT).—In seven months in office, Jacques Chirac, the first mayor of Paris in more than a century, has offered ample vindication to critics who maintained that he would use the post as a trampoline for higher office and to sympathizers who hoped that he would give the French capital a measure of political autonomy from the national government.

French leaders from Napoleon to De Gaulle declined to permit an independent mayoralty in Paris for fear that it might produce a challenger for national power. Those fears are being borne out for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who revived the post as part of a program of social and political reform.

The President had hoped to get his own man elected. He was apparently as shocked as his Socialist and Communist opponents when his erstwhile ally and former premier, Mr. Chirac, who leads the neo-Gaullist party, announced his intention to run for the office and then went on to win it on a strong anti-Marxist campaign.

At age 45 Mr. Chirac had had a meteoric rise in politics: Junior cabinet minister at 35, senior minister at 39 and premier at 42. Last year, after quitting as premier, he gathered the remnants of the Gaullist party and reshaped them into a national movement, named the Rally for the Republic, which poses almost as much of a problem for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as for the Socialist and Communist opposition.

Boundless Energy

As mayor, Mr. Chirac has not relinquished his other political posts. He remains leader of the neo-Gaullists and national legislator from a constituency hundreds of miles south of Paris. But because of his boundless energy—he is nicknamed the bulldozer—there have been few charges that he has overextended himself. He reserves his early mornings for party work, spends every other weekend in his constituency and still puts in 12-hour days at the ornate city hall on the right bank of the Seine.

"From now on," Mr. Chirac said shortly after taking over the mayoralty, "no project will be carried out unless I have personally inspected it."

The novelty of his post—the last mayor was chased out in 1871 by a mob that formed the short-lived Paris Commune—has assured Mr. Chirac of the daily exposure he needs for his expected dash for the presidency in a few years. Foreign dignitaries are bound to visit him between their interviews with the President and Cabinet ministers. The mayor can also project himself as a national leader by presiding over important holidays like that marking the liberation of Paris from the German occupation during World War II.

Because statutes governing the mayoralty are so new and ill-defined, Mr. Chirac has wide leeway to determine the limits of his power. He has managed to keep a tight rein on the City Council and to enforce parliamentary rules that have been bitterly denounced by the Socialist and Communist opposition. And he has used the prestige of his office to emerge as the foremost spokesman for urban France.

In a country where hierarchy and protocol are so important, no one seems quite certain where the mayor of Paris ranks on the political ladder. Mr. Chirac, however, has not hesitated to present himself as at least the equal of a Cabinet minister. One of his key aides, Michel Boutinard-Rouelle, recently recalled that when Paris was administered by a prefect appointed by the national government, "it was enough for the minister of the interior to place a phone call to reduce him to silence." Mr. Chirac makes a point of calling up Cabinet ministers and prefers to have them meet him in his office.

The neo-Gaullist leader will also take advantage of the vestigial umbilical cord between Paris and the national government. He may complain that he has no control over policemen, who take their orders from the Ministry of the Interior, but he does not foot the bill either. The annual budget of $1.5 billion—puny by New York City standards—does not include the cost of police, education or public transportation, which are covered by the national government. Municipal taxes account for only about a quarter of the city's revenues, with most of the rest coming out of the national treasury.

Thanks to the long tutelage the national government exercised over Paris, Mr. Chirac inherited a city in much better fiscal shape than his counterparts in New York, London and Rome. It has been at least a dozen years since Paris showed a budget deficit.

The mayor has also inherited major problems common to other European capitals. Over the last 20 years, Paris has lost half a million inhabitants so that its population—the 2.6 million persons living within the freeways that encircle the city—is no greater than it was in 1880. The uprooted are mainly the working-class in search of cheaper housing and industrial jobs that are more plentiful in the suburbs.

Municipal Housing

Mr. Chirac has proposed more municipal housing projects aimed at encouraging artisans to stay and attracting nonpolluting industries. He also has projected programs to aid elderly residents.

"Chirac hops over problems," said Jack Lang, a Socia[illegible] councilman. "He has no [illegible] housing or industrializa[illegible] only engages in publicity [illegible]

As even Mr. Chirac's o[illegible] concede, the publicity is [illegible] especially in a city that [illegible] been used to a highly [illegible] political leader. Almost ev[illegible] the mayor descends unan[illegible] on a neighborhood—th[illegible] century Place des Voge[illegible] restoration with the help [illegible] funds, the new pedestri[illegible] along the Seine, the [illegible] street markets.

With environment a lo[illegible]sue, he has canceled pla[illegible] freeway, had himself pho[illegible]ed planting trees and [illegible] temporary pedestrian pro[illegible]

The strongest criticism [illegible] against the mayor has be[illegible] with his programs and [illegible] campaigns than with his [illegible] governing. For the critic[illegible]cularly on the left, an ele[illegible]dependent mayoralty was [illegible]ed to foster grass-roots p[illegible]tory democracy in Pa[illegible] Chirac, though not viola[illegible] of the new statutes, has n[illegible] a fine line between de[illegible] politics and authoritarian[illegible]

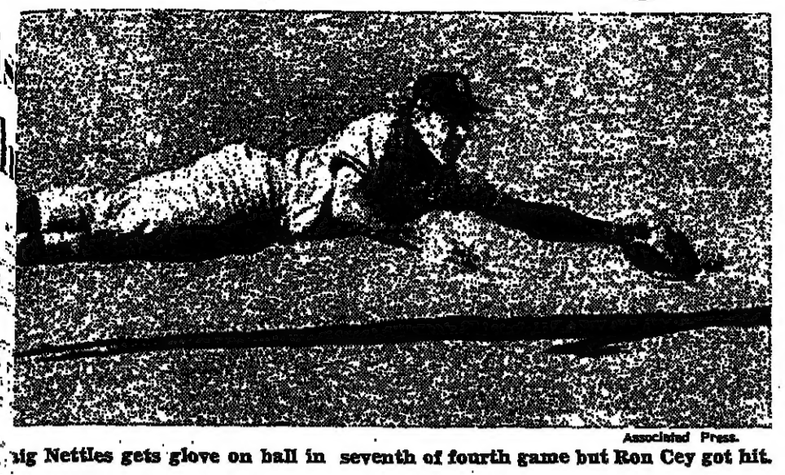
NYT—Suarez.

Jacques Chirac at Paris press conference early this year.

هكذا من الأصل

حكذا من الأصل

ıkees Beat Dodgers Twice for a 3-1 Lead in World Series



Associated Press.

ıig Nettles gets glove on ball in seventh of fourth game but Ron Cey got hit.

·ez Guides N.Y. to Victory, 5-3

ES, Oct. 16.—Mike- on the Chaves Friday night and ɔn his New York o come apart like ıigig. In the midst Yankee wave of t, Torrez held the pitching the Yanks ngeles Dodgers in ne of the World

the first six innings ormented by the s, who swarmed gnats on the bases. homer by Dusty him in the third. he was one bad exit.

nd, Torrez was the er, glaring down at hill, 6 feet, 5 inches te A glistening sweat on his upper a bit cockeyed, the s down the final a row.

Strikeouts

message to the strikeout-strikeout ve him eight strike- han any one-game gular season. Manny ve Lopez were the

e nasty pitches," ith delight. "Right d 'em.

etting strong right t that homer to tie I gave him a slider gut on a 3-2 pitch, second-best pitch. ked myself. I said otta start challeng- a. I gotta get ahead e charge.'"

a vintage victory ng Bombers. Torrez his option and says re slim that he will next year unless hes very deep into Steinbrenner's till

ers, Mr. Trade Me ened a three-run gainst loser Tommy double and finished th three hits, and game-winning run out.

sson, the center of ored two runs and me.

g animosity between manager Billy Martin had become so public in the last two days that the pair had a motel-room tête-à-tête to "clear the air" Friday afternoon.

Yankee general manager Gabe Paul even called a morning press conference to explain that he had told his entire team to "cut out all this crap."

Indeed, it was the Yankees who played like the togetherness kids while the Dodgers helped give away three runs with their gloves.

John, the Dodgers' 20-game winner, might have had grounds

Third Game

for a nonsupport suit if his own mitt had not been one of the three that betrayed him.

The first two Yankee runs were unequivocal, but everything else was tainted. Rivers *smacked a high, hanging curve* down the right-field line for a game-opening double and scored as Thurman Munson drilled another two bagger into the same corner, fair by a foot.

Munson's swat came on a curve that he seemed to pick out of catcher Steve Yeager's glove with his quick, wristy stroke. Jackson also played *opposite-field* bingo, clipping a two-strike RBI single into left.

Then the Dodger blunders began.

Baker foolishly charged Jackson's hit in left, imagining a throw to the plate. Instead, he completely missed the bouncing ball for an error. From second, Jackson scored an unearned and extremely preventable run on Lou Piniella's gentle grounder into *center field*.

In the fourth, score knotted, 3-3, by Baker's two-out, two-on blast into the Dodger bullpen in the third, it was Ron Cey who could not keep the ball in his glove.

He flubbed a knee-level Bucky Dent chop. Instead of an error, a generous scorer called it an infield hit. It put men at first and second with one out.

Torrez, who had looked pa*thetic in striking out twice* against John, laid down a vital sacrifice bunt to advance the runners.

So little did the Dodgers think of Torrez's batting that they played the infield back with the score tied and conceded a run on a ground out. And that's just what the Yanks took. Rivers chopping to second. "We'll get Torrez easy," the strategy announced. Little did they know.

John undid himself in the next inning, walking Jackson, a man he had fanned in his previous at-bat. Piniella hit a comebacker to John *that might have started* an inning-ending double play. But it hit John in a bad spot, the pocket of his glove, and rebounded into the no-man's land in the hole at short for another discount hit.

Chris Chambliss, working on a 1-for-11 Series to that point, hit a routine grounder that found a seeing-eye hole into right for the Yanks' final run.

"We just gave 'em three runs. That's all," said L.A. manager Tom Lasorda. "We let Tommy down."

Torrez, 17-13 this year with 17 complete games, had more runs than he needed.

"I just got kind of mad," he said. *"Suddenly around the sixth* everything just came together. I was putting everything where I wanted it. I don't think I threw a ball in the ninth."

As has been the case throughout his 114-84 career, Torrez became stronger as more of his 230 pounds turned into sweat. Nibbling with sliders, challenging with knee-high fast balls, then showcasing an occasional curve or change, he so tangled the Dodgers that three of them tapped out to the infield on first-pitch checked swings.

"George Bamberger, the pitching *coach in Baltimore, made* me a real pitcher," said Torrez, whose only 20-victory season came in 1975 under Bamberger.

"He taught me the curve and change. Was I 3-8 when I faced these [Dodger] guys in the National League [as a St. Louis Cardinal and Montreal Expo]? They saw a different pitcher tonight. I'm sure they were saying, 'Gee, this guy's got four pitches now.'"

The Dodgers tried to welcome the Yankees to Los Angeles. Torrez spit in their eye.

—By Thomas Boswell.

Guidry 4-Hitter Tops L.A., 4-2

By Thomas Boswell

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (WP) —The New York Yankees put the Los Angeles Dodgers behind three games to one, with a 4-2 fourth-game *victory* yesterday.

Ron Guidry, the quietest and skinniest Yankee, and Reggie Jackson, the most loquacious and muscular, were the Dodgers' biggest *enemies*.

Guidry, starting his first World Series game, capped an amazing season in which he was not even expected to make the Yankee roster, pitching a *staunch* four-hitter with seven strikeouts. A two-run homer in the third by Dave Popes was the only damage he suffered.

In the ninth, Guidry faced the Dodgers' Murderers Row, the only four men on the same team ever to all have 30 or more homers. *He* got Reggie Smith to pop up. Ron Cey got a double on a ball that the Kanks still think was foul.

With the tying run at the plate, Guidry knocked the bat out of Steve Garvey's hand for a weak grounder to second. Dusty Baker, *the last Dodger hope, flied to center*. It was a stand-up-and-cheer finish for the 155-pound Cajun southpaw.

Jackson, the man manager Billy *Martin said "better get two hits* a game after all he's said," started a three-run Yankee rally in the first with a double, then added an insurance run with a 420-foot homer in the sixth.

Lou Piniella was the Yanks' other standard-bearer, getting an *RBI hit in the first, then robbing* Cey of a homer in the fourth with a leap above the fence.

Tommy Lasorda was in grave danger of having his managing license revoked. First, he started southpaw Doug Rau, who had not started in 18 days because of a sore left shoulder and who had won one game in nearly three months.

"With all their left-handed power, I thought it would be best *to start Doug Rau*," said Lasorda of the southpaw pitcher. "We also thought Don Sutton could use an extra day's rest."

Control Artist

Mickey Rivers opened the game with an ominous line single, but Thurman Munson's double-play grounder got Rau through one in-

Fourth Game

ning. But that was it for the curve-balling control artist.

In the second inning he was routed by three line drives to the opposite field. Jackson timed a curve, just as he had for an RBI hit against *Tommy John* in the first inning Friday, and drilled a double into the left-field corner.

As Jackson had entered the box, a bugler played taps. It turned out to be for Rau.

Piniella raised his series average to .500 (6-for-12) with a crisp *liner two feet over first baseman* Garvey's leap, scoring Jackson.

Lasorda had Rick Rhoden warming up furiously, but he let Rau face the left-handed Chris Chambliss. Another slice into the left-field corner left men on second and third.

Lasorda, still apparently indecisive, trudged to the mound, talked with both Rau and catcher Steve Yeager, received little good news and made a disgusted motion for Rhoden.

'Shoulder Problems'

"We knew Rau had the shoulder problems and we weren't going to go too long with him," said Lasorda.

"I wanted to stay in," Rau said. "I felt fine, but I'm not the one to say the decision was wrong. Rhoden pitched fine. I thought I could pitch as well as anyone today. I might not have been too effective because I was still a little leery of the shoulder."

Then the Dodger strategy misfired. *Lasorda* had the infield play back with no outs and Graig Nettles picked up a cheap RBI, advancing both runners, with a grounder directly at second which *would have scored no one* with the infield in.

Then, with a man at third, one out and eighth hitter Bucky Dent at bat, Lasorda had Rhoden pitch to him instead of walking him and pitching to Ron Guidry.

How bad a hitter is Guidry? In batting practice Wednesday in New York he asked a teammate, "Which way do I bat?"

When the count on Dent reached 3-0, no one doubted that the fourth ball would be wide. Instead, Rhoden threw him two strikes.

The second one was grounded softly into right field past Lopes.

With the score Yankees 3, Dodgers 0, Los Angeles started to fight back in the third. Rhoden, always a good hitter, pulled a ground-rule double into the left field corner stands. Piniella, who is making a habit of striking himself repeated blows against outfield fences, left himself in a crumpled sitting position after his *futile chase and crash. But his* moment would come.

A Lusty Homer

Lopes came to the plate next, dragging along a 0-for-13 Series record. *Goat's horns* were already being fitted for him here. But Lopes averted that by driving a 2-2 Guidry serve dead over the center-field fence. It might have been a loud out in Yankee Stadium, but it was a lusty homer here, cutting the L.A. deficit to 3-2.

That lead came within inches of disappearing entirely when Cey, 1-for-11, drove a Guidry fast ball toward the left-field fence at the 360-foot mark in the fourth. However, Piniella, who has been leaping above fences from coast to coast and never coming down with anything, finally returned to earth with something in his paws. His glove was a full foot above the fence when he snatched the potential tying hiow back into the park.

"I thought the ball was out. . . I really did," Cey said. "That probably changed the whole complexion of the game as far as we were concerned. That would have given us a tie and the momentum. I never like to lose a home run, particularly a home run that would have been as important as that."

United Press International.

Dodgers' Davey Lopes throws to first to get Lou Piniella as Thurmon Munson fails to break up double play.

Starting Pitchers In the Fifth Game

Don Sutton

Don Gullett

NFL Cardinals End Slump, Mastering Eagles

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (UPI). —Jim Hart passed 38 yards for a touchdown and Terry Metcalf and *Jerry Latin* scored on runs of 10 and 2 yards today and then the St. Louis Cardinals fought off a last-minute surge by the Philadelphia Eagles to gain a 21-17 *victory* and end a slump.

The Cardinals, who had lost two straight games and were 1-3, scored two touchdowns in the second quarter and then turned a Roger Wehrli interception of a pass into another score in the final period for the victory.

The first touchdown was made on a 38-yard screen pass from Hart to wide receiver Ike Harris and the next on a 10-yard scoring *burst by Metcalf*.

Trailing 14-3 early in the fourth quarter, the Eagles marched to the Cardinal 27, where Wehrli, who had recovered a fumble earlier, picked off a Ron Jaworski pass near the sidelines and raced 41 yards to the Philadelphia 37.

Hard passed 20 yards to Latin to move the ball to the 11. The running back then gained nine to the two and went over on the next play.

Colts 17, Chiefs 6

At Kansas City, *first-quarter* touchdown plunges by Ron Lee and Don McCauley lifted the unbeaten Baltimore Colts to a 17-6 victory over the winless Kansas City Chiefs.

The two touchdowns came during a devastating first-quarter *performance by the Colts as they* reeled off 11 first downs, ran 26 plays to just 4 by the Chiefs and onigained Kansas City 151 yards to a minus six.

Lee's 1-yard plunge capped a 48-yard, six-play drive on Baltimore's second possession of the *game at 11:12. McCauley's sev*enth touchdown of the year came 3:12 later on a 2-yard plunge.

But Baltimore's offense was silent thereafter with the exception of a 44-yard field goal by Toni Linhart in the third quarter. The Chiefs were almost *as silent, however, scoring their* lone points on a 1-yard second-quarter run by newly acquired John Brockington and then missing the extra point.

Bills 3, Falcons 0

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Neil O'Donoghue kicked a 30-yard field goal and Buffalo' defense stopped Atlanta on a controversial 4th-and-1 call on the Bills' 4-yard line late in the game to eke out a 3-0 victory over the Falcons for its first victory since Oct. 3 of last year.

Neither offense was able to threaten much during the game. The Falcons' Robert Pennywell blocked a Marv Bateman punt late in the game to give Atlanta the first down at the Buffalo 13 and a golden opportunity to win. However, on 4th-and-1 on the Bills' 4-yard line, the Falcons decided to go for a first *down and a possible touchdown* instead of trying for an almost certain field goal. Atlanta quarterback Scott Hunter was hit for a 1-yard loss and the Bills took over on their own five to end the threat.

O. J. Simpson ran 23 times for 138 yards to pass the 10,000 career yard mark—making him only the second NFL player in history to do so. It was Simpson's 41st career 100-yard game.

Giants 20, 49ers 17

At East Rutherford, N.J., Joe Pisarcik fired a 37-yard touchdown pass to Gary Shirk and Willie Spencer scored on a 1-yard plunge to highlight a 17-point second quarter which carried the *New York Giants to a 20-17 vic*tory over the winless San Francisco 49ers.

The Giants also got a pair of 22-yard field goals from Joe Danelo and raised their record to 2-3. New York had to hold off a fourth-quarter rally by San Francisco, which dropped its fifth straight game.

The 49ers scored their first touchdown early in the final period when Wilbur Jackson dived one yard following a 48-yard *pass* from Jim Plunkett to Kenny Harrison to the New York three. Plunkett pulled the 49ers within 20-17 with five minutes left on a 48-yard to pass to Gene Washington following a 24-yard punt by New York's Dave Jennings.

After Ray Wersching, signed this week by San Francisco, kicked a 50-yard field goal in the opening period, the Giants took advantage of a short punt and two turnovers to grab a 17-3 halftime lead.

Bobby Hammond's 63-yard *punt return to the 49ers' 12 set up* Danelo's second field goal that gave the Giants a 20-3 lead early in the final period. The Giants' offense then stalled and Plunkett sparked San Francisco's comeback.

Lions 10, Packers 6

At Pontiac, Mich., Greg Landry's 9-yard touchdown toss to Ray Jarvis in the corner of the end zone with 11:50 remaining gave the lethargic Detroit a 10-6 victory over Green Bay.

Chester Marcol kicked field goals of 21 and 32 yards for Green Bay, with his second giving the Packers their first points in a second half this season. Green Bay is 1-4.

Detroit got a 23-yard field goal from Steve Mike-Mayer to tie the game, 3-3, in the second quarter *but the soccer-style kicker* missed attempts of 44, 29, 35 and 29 yards that would have put the game away. Detroit stretched its record to 3-2.

The Lions held Green Bay to 53 net yards in the first half and limited the visitors to just 46 in the second until quarterback Lynn Dickey's 40-yard, last-ditch march went awry. Ollie Smith rumbled 23 yards with a reception after falling down only to fumble on the Detroit 18. The Lions recovered and ran out the clock.

Michigan Halts Wisconsin's Streak, 56-0

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Roosevelt Smith, a Michigan tailback who had carried the ball just eight times before yesterday, scored two touchdowns and quarterback Rick Leach passed for two more to lead the Wolverines to a 56-0 victory over previously unbeaten Wisconsin.

Wisconsin came to Ann Arbor with a 5-0 record, including three triumphs in conference play, but it quickly became apparent that the Badgers' impressive record was misleading.

The Wolverines, now 6-0, marched 81 yards for a touchdown from the opening kickoff and never let up.

The team statistics told the story: Wisconsin trailed in first downs, 25-8, they were out-rushed 419-41 and they ran off only 56 plays to the Wolverines' 88.

In other games involving top-ranked teams, Texas rallied to beat Arkansas, 13-9; Colorado and Kansas tied 17-17; Alabama whipped Tennessee, 24-10; Ohio State defeated Iowa, 27-6; Oklahoma gained a lethargic 21-17 victory over Missouri; Southern California beat *Oregon, 33-15; Iowa State* upset Nebraska, 24-21, and Penn State held off Syracuse, 31-24.

Texas 13, Arkansas 9

Randy McEachren, the third-string quarterback who paced Texas past Oklahoma last week, bailed the Longhorns out again as he completed three key passes in a late 80-yard touchdown drive against a 20-mile-an-hour wind. Arkansas kicker Steve Little booted a 67-yard field goal—tying the NCAA record set earlier this season by Texas' Russell Erxleben.

Colorado 17, Kansas 17

Quarterback Brian Bethke came in for a shaken Jeff Hines in the second half to lead Kansas to two *touchdowns and a surprising tie* with powerful Colorado. Colorado quarterback Jeff Knappel, hitting all 17 of his passes, sparked his team to a 10-3 halftime lead, but could generate only one score in the second half and crossed midfield only once.

Alabama 24, Tennessee 10

Jeff Rutledge ran for a pair of touchdowns and passed for a third and Alabama rolled up 284 yards while holding Tennessee to three first downs *in the opening half*.

Ohio St. 27, Iowa 6

Quarterback Rod Gerald ran for two touchdowns and Vlade Janakievski kicked a pair of field goals to lift the Buckeyes to a Big Ten victory. Gerald kept Iowa off balance all afternoon with his option running and passing as Ohio State ran up a 20-0 advantage late in the third period.

Oklahoma 21, Missouri 17

Quarterback Thomas Lott scored on a 1-yard run and running back Elvis Peacock sprinted 35 yards for a touchdown in the third quarter to lift sluggish Oklahoma to a Big Eight victory after Missouri led at halftime, 10-7.

USC 33, Oregon 15

Rob Hertel threw two long scoring passes and Lynn Cain ran for two touchdowns as Southern *California rebounded from last* week's loss to Alabama. On the Trojans' first possession, they drove 83 yards to score on a 51-yard pass from Hertel to Randy Simmrin—who has now caught at least one pass in 30 consecutive games.

Iowa St. 24, Nebraska 21

Dexter Green ran for 139 yards and a touchdown to spark Iowa State to a big upset over the Cornhuskers, despite another brilliant day for running back I.M. Hipp, who scored all three Cornhusker *touchdowns*.

Penn St. 31, Syracuse 24

Steve Geise rushed for 88 yards and a pair of 1-yard touchdowns but Penn State had to hold off a fourth-quarter Syracuse rally after jumping out to a 21-point lead *in the third quarter*.

·g, Back in Form, Is Victor in Madrid

ct. 16 (UPI).—Wim- ion Bjorn Borg to- first major tourna- during his shoulder lls, beating Jaime -0, 6-7, 7-6 in the 30,000 Madrid Grand urnament.

gave the 21-year-old nd Pillol $7,000.

rskova won the gles by defeating nescu, 6-4, 7-5.

econd seed, won the the absence of top- mo Vilas who with- with an injured

-hour match, Borg gh an erratic Pillol lessly in the first sing him time and Chilean desperately et.

rd set, Borg was hen Pillol broke his confidence and got under control.

et appeared to turn on of the first two , trailing 1-4, broke with a series of ut on to level the

In the tiebreaker, Borg scored with two passing shots and won the match point when Pillol missed an easy volley.

Gerulaitis Is Victor

BRISBANE, Australia, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Vitas Gerulaitis overpowered Tony Roche to win the $50,000 South Pacific tennis classic here today. Gerulaitis won, 6-7, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5.

Roche started as the outsider, but the touch that *made him one* of the great tennis entertainers of the last decade was still there as he fought his way to a 7-6 lead in the opening set, taking the tie*breaker* 7-2.

But Gerulaitis got his big game together in the second set, smashing through Roche's *service* three times. In the third set, Gerulaitis battered Roche with a stream of shattering smashes and pistol-shot volleys.

On The Sly Wins Gold Cup

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—The richest program in U.S. racing history produced one big surprise and a mild one at Belmont Park yesterday as Balmak Stable's On The Sly captured the $346,800 Jockey Club Gold Cup and Calumet's Alydar won the $134,000 Champagne Stakes.

On The Sly's success in the 1 1/2-mile Gold Cup caused astonishment in the crowd of 23,795, not only because of his unexpected triumph but also because of his margin of victory. The 4-year-old colt, returning $38.20 for $2, won by 5 1/4-lengths.

In contrast, the success by Alydar, scored two races earlier, was by a much smaller margin. The 2-year-old had 1 1/4 lengths, the best of it over Harbor View's Affirmed in the one-mile Champagne. *Alydar* was the $5-for-$2 second choice. Affirmed was the 6-5 favorite.

Ordinarily, a triumph by Alydar would have been taken in stride by onlookers. *But in Affirmed, the* Calumet colt was meeting a rival who had been his conqueror in three of four meetings and possessed a *four-race winning streak*.

Sapporo Backed

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The Japanese Cabinet last week *formally* approved an application by the northern city of Sapporo to bid for the 1984 Winter Olympics.

New Formula 1 Track

ADENAU, West Germany, Oct. 16 (AP).—Nuerburgring officials have announced a plan to build a West German Grand Prix track *to replace the hilly course* declared unsafe by Formula One drivers.

·sh Give Americans a Lesson in Rugby at Twickenham

muel Abt

IAM, England, Oct. elegant and disor- United States rugby lly yesterday to En- at the stadium in

1 side, a mixture of roung players, start- t scoring until 30 gone and leading e half. Then En- the points, building th six minutes left

e scoring for the as Derek Wyatt, a o scored four tries, econd half. For the named the Eagles, y kicked a penalty tt Kelso and Rob scored tries, both last minutes of the tic match.

les rushed about to little purpose, an unmistakably American voice in the crowd of 15,000 bellowed, "Put in the first team." His remark was greeted by general applause.

So, as some people here are sure to say, the Eagles have crash-landed. Was the outcome simply the result of the pressure of making the U.S. debut in the shrine of rugby, or was it that England outplayed the Americans at their own game? The answer, it seems, is both.

Nothing Worked

During their three-week tour of England, in which they won two games and lost four against top clubs and also Cambridge University, the Eagles played a physical, innovative game. Yesterday, nothing worked for them.

The Eagles' renowned tackling, the product of the players' experience at college football, was blunted by England's cleverness at dodging and faking, which often left the Eagles clutching at air.

Also harmful to the U.S. effort was its inability to clear the ball out of its territory. England spent much of the first half in Eagles' territory, but was stopped by sloppy passing of its own.

The Eagles, however, beat themselves. Their kicking game was dreadful as they made only one of four penalty kicks. One kick was to weak it bounced off the back of a defender who had turned to watch what he thought would surely be the flight of the ball. The Americans also missed the two kicks after their last-minute tries.

England had no similar troubles, missing the kick after only one of its six tries and making one of two penalty kicks.

Also backfiring on the Americans was their use of the long pass, which is a novelty to Europeans. Players here throw a lateral pass underhanded and usually for distances not exceeding 10 yards.

During their tour, the Amer*icans unveiled the overhand* lateral pass, often throwing it up to 40 yards. Like the crunching tack'e, it is a product of college football and is simply unknown *to Europeans*.

The Eagles' coach, Dennis Storer, has explained the long pass as a concept rather than a set play and as a way of switching the game's motion from one side of the field to another.

Yesterday, the pass switched the motion from one team to another. The Americans threw the bomb and England expected it, turning two of the U.S. passes into scores for the home side. It was that kind of afternoon.

Marsh Defeats Ballesteros in Golf Playoff

ST.-NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Australian Graham Marsh, winner of last week's $50,000 top prize at the world match play event in Britain, gained another $17,000 when he beat defending champion Severiano Ballesteros of Spain in a playoff for the Lancôme Trophy here today.

Marsh shot 66, with two birdies in the last three holes, to force a tie with the Spaniard on a record 15-under-par total of 273. The Australian then took the honors by holing a birdie-putt from 10 feet at the first hole of the sudden-death playoff.

Ballesteros started the day two strokes ahead of Marsh, with Britain's Nick Faldo third, two strokes further back.

Both Ballesteros and Marsh went to the turn in 34, 2-under-par Faldo turned in 37 and slipped out of contention by dropping strokes at the 10th and 12th.

Birdie at 12th

Ballesteros and Marsh both snapped up birdie-threes at the 11th, but the Spaniard increased his lead to three strokes with a birdie at the 12th.

The position remained the same until the 15th, a sharp left-hand doglег. Ballesteros drove into the trees, played out into a bunker and failed to save par by missing an easy putt. Marsh closed the gap to a single stoke when he holed from 25 feet for a birdie.

Then the 32-year-old former schoolteacher rolled in a putt of 15 feet at the 18th to force the playoff. *It was his fifth victory* of the year and pushed his total winnings to more than $260,000.

More Sports News On Page 13

22. Your U.S. Customers
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Observer

Sue the Fullback

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Even the fanciest colleges employ some sort of quota system when deciding who shall be admitted and who turned away. The admissions office usually recognizes, for example, that the college needs some heavily muscled young men who can play football and a few extremely tall young men who can play basketball.

Baker

If the band's tuba player has just been graduated, the admissions office will be sensitive to the need for a replacement. If the campus has become dense with bookish drones, the admissions people may sense a need to take on a leavening detachment of not-too-bookish bell-raisers, and if the student body is heavily populated with Eastern city youths, the college may choose to take an infusion of youngsters from Midwestern farms.

It makes for little boiling of the blood when an applicant with straight As in high school is passed over for a promising fullback who will obviously have to settle for the gentleman's C. At least nobody has yet gone to law claiming he has been discriminated against because a college for which he was academically qualified rejected him in favor of a football player with lower grades.

The assumption at the admissions office is that the college is a community with needs that cannot be met if membership is granted solely on grounds of academic performance. The health of the community is assumed to require a human diversity which cannot be obtained if ability to obtain high grades is the only requirement for membership.

This is the principle underlying the controversial programs of "affirmative action" or "reverse discrimination," as they are called by their detractors. As a healthy college community requires diversity, so does a healthy national community. If blacks are excluded because every available opening has an applicant white with better grades, the result is not diversity but an ailing community divided by color.

The celebrated Bakke case now before the Supreme Court poses an unfortunate attempt to deal with this extremely subtle issue by using the blunt instrument of law. Bakke, a white, argues that he was the victim of unconstitutional racial discrimination when a California medical school denied him admission because school policy reserved 16 places for blacks, without regard to the possibility that their academic records might be inferior to his.

It is a delicate affair only because of the race issue. Had Bakke failed of admission to undergraduate school because the admission office chose to admit 16 academically inferior football players, there would be very little ado in the courts.

The obligation of professional schools to look to the health of the national community they serve is also acknowledged and, indeed, insisted upon by those who argue that the best doctors are most likely to develop from the best qualified applicants to medical schools.

This view, of course, clashes with the proposition that the professional school's obligation to the health of the national community extends to enlarging the diversity of people participating in it. In fact, because of the highly limited number of places in medical schools and because of the generally superior educational facilities available to young whites, it tends to perpetuate medicine as a segregated white profession.

The sensible course would seem to be abandonment of fixed, enforceable quotas and substitution of admissions policies aimed at promoting racial diversity but adjustable from year to year at the discretion of the individual school, much as undergraduate college admission policies fluctuate with respect to football players, trumpeters and bookworms.

Nobody will fault the argument that the country needs more black doctors. Too narrow a view of the Constitution may keep us from getting them. It is up to the schools to show the ingenuity necessary to produce them without a legal shipwreck.

MARY BLUME

Another French Immortal: A Fête Accompli

PARIS (IHT).—Last Thursday television cameras swept the French Chamber of Deputies where Prime Minister Raymond Barre's austerity budget was being debated and found the chamber nearly bare. As Gaullist deputy Michel Debré, not usually noted for his wit, wryly remarked during his unattended speech, an old custom should have been revived that day and the entire parliament adjourn to the Institut de France.

That's where most of the government was, led by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The occasion that shoved into the background urgent problems of economics and coming elections was the formal reception of Minister of Justice Alain Peyrefitte into the Académie Française. Although two French presidents have been members of the Institut de France, never before has a president in office attended the reception of a new academician, or Immortal, as they are called.

The Institut, housed under the finest baroque dome in Paris, actually consists of five academies, of which the Académie Française is the most prestigious. The welcoming of a new Immortal is always a most Parisian event—worldly, showy, brimmingly self-confident—but Peyrefitte's reception, followed by a party for several thousand at the Conciergerie, was remarkable even by Académie standards.

Le Monde printed Peyrefitte's maiden speech in its 55-minute entirety, as well as the welcoming speech by Claude Levi-Strauss, devoting four full pages to the event (and one page to an interview with the new Nobel Prize laureate, Vicente Aleixandre). Le Figaro mitigated its flowery one-page coverage by criticizing Peyrefitte's use of a franglais word, although Levi-Strauss's exquisite cascade of imperfect subjunctives was highly praised.

A new Academician's first speech is a eulogy of the deceased Immortal whose *fauteuil*, or seat, he now occupies. Peyrefitte, the author of two non-fiction best sellers, had to praise the fashionable novelist Paul Morand, who wrote many books, lived to a great age and was a member of the Vichy government. Peyrefitte, a former Resistant, was obliged to mention Vichy and won full marks for his grace in doing so.

At a time when all France is brooding over something called *la conjoncture*, a word the dictionary translates as conjuncture or contingency but which in 1977 French means the perilous economic situation, it may seem odd for the government and press to pay homage to the *antique* rites of the Académie Française. Some say that the Peyrefitte reception—which was given full television coverage—provided a sense of *fête* these grim days. It is also an indication of the continuing power of the Académie Française.

Founded by Cardinal Richelieu, the Académie has an aura of dottiness that makes England's House of Lords seem the creation of a team of efficiency experts. Its forty Immortals are constantly proving not to be, and having to be replaced. The Academician's brocaded *habit vert* is in fact midnight blue or black. Academicians must be French but the American Julien Green is one, having been proclaimed an honorary Frenchman for the occasion. The Académie's most notable task is to spend one hour each Thursday afternoon on the creation of the definitive dictionary of current French usage, which they know will be out of date by the time it appears.

The Académie may seem comical but it is too powerful to be dismissed as a joke. Founded in 1634, it is the sole French institution to survive monarchy, revolution, empire and various republics essentially unchanged. Longevity is a form of power. The Académie's second source of power is that it is the official custodian of the French language, and in France language is of supreme importance.

Where else would a newspaper (Le Figaro) publish an open letter to a president (Giscard d'Estaing) recommending that he study with close attention Maurice Catel's "Treatise on the Past Participle"? Where else would someone tabulate the vocabularies of Giscard and his Socialist rival, François Mitterrand? (Mitterrand won, with a vocabulary of 2,725 words against Giscard's 2,450.)

Keystone.

Alain Peyrefitte

Who are these custodians of the language? Most Academicians are elderly: Peyrefitte at 51 is the youngest, and seat number 26 has had only 11 occupants in 343 years. Only a few are distinguished writers; by tradition there is a mythical 41st *fauteuil* for the great non-Academicians: Molière, Rousseau, Diderot, Stendhal, Balzac, Flaubert, Proust, Sartre, Malraux. In most cases, although no one likes to talk about it, the elected have campaigned actively for their seats.

It often takes months for a defunct Immortal to be officially pronounced dead and his seat to be declared vacant. At that point candidates present themselves to the Academician holding the position of *Secrétaire perpétuel*, or *le perpétuel* as he is called ("To be *le perpétuel* one must enjoy funerals and give up writing," said Maurice Genevoix, who resigned his perpetuity in 1974). Then the candidates start to solicit votes from sitting Academicians.

The largest number of empty seats was at the Liberation when, because no elections had been held during the war, there were 14 vacancies. The elective process can be long, delicate and cruel. One man presented himself, unsuccessfully, 19 times. "These elections are amusing; we should have more of them," said the late playwright Paul Claudel, a man of great piety and malice. A "yes" is not always a "yes": "He had my word but not my vote," an Academician once remarked of a defeated candidate, making the sort of verbal distinction the Académie revels in.

The Socialist newspaper Le Matin claims that the festivities surrounding Alain Peyrefitte's elevation to immortality represent an attempt to prove the existence of a Giscardian intellectual elite. But no matter which side is in power, the Académie will undoubtedly welcome its representatives to its ranks. There is no better way of assuring power, as the Académie showed after the French Revolution, when it was briefly abolished, then revived. In peril again under the Directorate, it elected a grateful young newcomer and insured its own survival. The newcomer's name was Napoléon Bonaparte.

PEOPLE: *A Little Light Critic / For a Hater of Criti*

British playwright **John Osborne** never has made much of a secret of his loathing for critics. Now he's gone a step beyond simply baiting the poor chaps. Earlier this week, Osborne placed an ad in the Times (London, of course) to announce that "recruiting commences 17th October for newly formed fighting unit" and followed this up with a long piece in the Sunday Times (yes, London again) describing an imaginary meeting of playwrights and spotlighting Osborne's not-at-all-private opinions of critics. A few samples:

- "Hacks who, without flair or talent, make a book on the real talent of other men, their betters in all things."
- "Asking a working writer what he thinks about critics is like asking a lamp-post what it feels about dogs."
- "What astonishes me is that we are expected not to hit them."

Osborne did not spell out the *functions of his* proposed "fighting group," but he did drop a dark hint or two. His Sunday Times pieces singled out the critic of the New Statesman as "the one I intend to duff up." People-readers seeking the exact meaning of the word "duff" are advised to consult the handiest dictionary, which leaves Osborne's intentions somewhat clouded. So much so, in fact, as to be worthy of—dare we say it?—criticism.

* * *

"What does 'gonzo' mean?" a student in the University of Colorado at Boulder audience asked writer **Hunter Thompson**, who uses the term to describe his brand of journalism. "It means people like you asking me questions like that. It was a good word I liked at the time," said Thompson. "But what does it mean?" asked the student.

"Nothing," Thompson said.

* * *

A would-be bandit walked into a Detroit bakery with his hand inside his jacket, pulled down the shade on the door and announced: "This is a stickup. I have a gun. Give me all your cookies." The two women on duty just stared. The "holdup man" was a 12-year-old boy. According to police, the boy demanded that the women fill a large bag with cookies. They refused. He then tried to grab a cake. But one of the women grabbed it right back. The young bandit fled and was apprehended a few minutes later by police, who "gave him a good la fore turning him ove ents. The "gun" tu be a screwdriver.

* * *

"At least it's a fr singer **Anita Bryan** wiped away the drip cream dessert that smashed squarely "I'm a gay and a m Church of the Ch This is the Year o my church and we do this," proclaimed **Tom Higgins** of Min Bryant, who las successful fight to re Dade County gay ch nance, was here to about her plans for Centers" to rehabi sexuals. No charge against Higgins, w what he thought gained. "We have with a sticky face,"

* * *

Social studies t refer to "our foun won't be accepted Oregon schools mendations of the book commission. ing fathers" phra as an example of ing a sexist, racist The Oregon State cation will receive sion's report this decide Dec. 15 whe the list of criteria on social studies, economics. Phra in the report as avoided are "scie who. . ." and "R continent." Text ways picture girls or secretaries and officers or mech won't be accepted.

* * *

The holder of t for 1,500 meters, Tanzania, was ma Salaam Saturday Kanza, a well-know who works for Tan Corp. Bayi, 24, is in the Tanzanian

* * *

Resigned budg Lance returned House Thursday night guest of **Mrs. Carter.** He the Lincoln bedr

—SAMUE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANSWERING BOX NUMBER ADS?

All replies to: Box ..., Herald Tribune, Paris should be sent to: International Herald Tribune 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS CEDEX 08

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, OCT. 17, 1977

CJN5ZZZ	LEJ51BP	SPC53EC
EDE02PT	LFN51EA	WDM42AE
HPM51JM	RJA24C5	YAC52CH

MESSAGES, OCT. 15, 1977

DCJ51NN	KME51OH	WAX51AA
DGM53PH	TSG21HI	

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE
For well educated and attractive guides, Amsterdam, tel.: 247731; telex: 17175.

FUN-SEEKING AND MONEY to burn. Exciting, attractive guides for a great time night and day in and about town. Phone for LONDON CONTACT, 01-402 4008.
NO USE SITTING ALONE in your room. Come see Paris with a bilingual Guide or Escort. Tel.: Paris, 576-07-65.
INJUSTICE: Know a swindler who got away? Tell us the story. Box 3,256, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
FOR FRIENDLY, ATTRACTIVE guides and escorts in Chelsea, London, phone: 01-584-6774/7960.
GURDJIEFF'S TEACHINGS? For information write: BM Box 2,894, London WC1V 6XX, England.
FOR YOUR ESCORT IN PARIS call: 720.73.88.
AA Mon., 8:30 p.m. American Church, Paris. 551.38.90/325.75.00.
ELITE ESCORTS IN PARIS. Tel.: 562.03.04.
LONDON-ESCORTS, exclusive, very discreet. Tel.: U.K., 01-402-7742.
PARIS ESCORT. Friendly guides in Paris. Tel.: 757.69.51.
EMMANUELLE in London for friendliest guides. 01-550 2408.
ENGLISH SPEAKING Feminists meeting. Reid Hall, 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris-6e. Tues. 8 p.m.

PERSONALS

MARJI HORTON: Please come to Heidelberg! Really need to see you. Love, Bob.
TU ES, TU SERAS. Les maths ne sont pas une science exacte, même les maths modernes. Vie.
PAULA REEVES: What's the deal? Contact me, Bruce.

SERVICES

NURSES QUALIFIED. For private patients, home or clinics, days or nights. Tel.: 359.62.66. Centre International d'Infirmières Privées, 66 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8th.
EXPATRIATES/TRAVELERS: special memberships for WORLDWIDE MEDICAL assistance to firms or individuals. JET SECOURS, 15 Rue Boissière, Paris 16e. Telex: 611449. Tel.: 505.75.75.
ALL BRITISH BOOKS in print, supplied. Prompt dispatch by surface or air mail. Write: L.M. Johnson, 37 Casewick Rd, West Norwood, London S.E. 27, U.K.
WELCOME to the Paris Int'l French Club—join us for lessons & dinners with French people. Call: Paris, 720-29-12.

EDUCATION

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH!!!
"Rendez-vous en France"
An audiovisual course with fun. Call us for a free trial.
PARIS (8e): ELYSEES LANGUES, 359-44-65.
VAUCRESSON: OUEST LANGUES, 970-16-09.
Centres Privés de Formation. Also English and American

FRENCH: Semi-private lessons emphasizing conversation. Fr. 25. Tel.: Paris, 326-29-87.
CHINESE LESSONS: Telephone, Paris, 347-17-13.

TAX-FREE CARS

ALFA ROMEO USSPEC models, quick delivery, free shipping to Newark. Dollar sales, Via Veneto 169, Rome. Tel.: 460140.
MERCEDES, PEUGEOT, FIAT, etc. New & used. E.A.T., 216 Fbg. St.-Honoré, Paris. 924.96.56. Tx:64141.

TAX-FREE CARS

For immediate TAX FREE delivery. For example:
Cadillac Eldorado coupé, new, white.
Mercedes 300-Diesel, new.
Mercedes 230, new.
Mercedes 280-S, new.
Chevrolet, Blazer's, Cheyenne, new.
Chevrolet, Caprice, Convertible '75.
Volvo 244GL, '75, air, automatic.
BMW 3.0csl coupé, '73, air, etc.
Fiat 132GLS, '73, automatic, $1,800.
Ickovits - Claridenstr. 34, ZURICH (Switzerland), 01/202 76 10. Telex: 53444.

4 x 4 wheel drive
JEEP CHEROKEE, WAGONEER CHEVROLET BLAZER, SUBURBAN.
Worldwide delivery.
RAMPY MOTORS INC., 3005 Berne, Switzerland, Sulgeneckstrasse 66. Tel.: 031.45.10.45. Telex: 33850.

CAR SHIPPING

TO SHIP YOUR CAR from London at economical rates, regular sailings to U.S.A. Clerkenwell Car Exports Ltd. — 01-251 4979.
TRANSCAR, 10 R. Pergolèse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 500-42-64. Madrid: 411 19 61. Antwerp: 33-99-65.

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L
WHY GO SECOND CLASS WITH AMATEURS? GO FIRST CLASS WITH PROFESSIONALS.
GERMANY: INT'L MOVING SERVICES, Frankfurt, 0611-392-025. Munich, 089-8111869.
FRANCE: DESBORDES S.A., 33 Bld. Henri-IV, Paris. Contact: Mr. McBain. Tel.: 272.35.16, 272.30.59, 887.57.40.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

PANALPINA, 10 Rue Pergolèse, 75116 Paris. — Tel.: 500-42-64. LE HAVRE. Tel.: (35) 42-53-11.

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS
at first source prices from the leading diamond firm at the diamond center of the world. Quality diamonds guaranteed by certificate. Contact us for full information or visit us:
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES, Diamond Beurs, 31 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp (Belgium) Tel.: 31 93 65. Telex: 35395 INDISA B

DIAMONDS
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp. Full Guarantee.
For free price list write: Diamantexport, Joachim Goldenstein, Established 1920, 62 Pelikaanstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. — Tel.: 31.33.34.60.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE DIRECT from owner of a fleet. VALEF A. Themistocleous 22c Piraeus. T.: 45 29 571. Tx.: 212 000

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below

I.S.T.C.
41 Bld. Bischofsheim, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel.: (02) 218.45.50. Schirmerstr. 17, 4000 Dusseldorf, Germany. Tel.: (0211) 35.06.16.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

TRAVELAIR INTERNATIONAL Low Cost Travel. Contact: Travelair, 40 Gt. Marlborough St., 2nd floor, London, W1V 1DA. Tel.: 01-439-7505 (Atol 109 BD). Telex: 26 83 32.
X-MAS FLIGHTS TO NEW YORK from Paris/Orly on Dec. 17 and 21, back in Paris on Jan. 2 or 4. Fr. 1,490 or Fr. 1,590 round trip. Camino, Paris. 755.77.90-388.55.58.
TRANSATLANTIC CHARTERS and other continents. Contact: I.T.S., 116 bis Ch.-Elysées, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225.12.39 or 359.69.13, office 434.
AIR CHARTER SERVICE: ACGIS (recommended by ambassies...). Since 1969, 5 R. d'Artois Paris-8e. Tel.: 523.02.13/523.02.16, afternoon.
TRAVCOM, 87 Regent St., London W.1. T.: 734 2974. Dan Travel, 46 Damstraat, Amsterdam. T.: 228181.
GLOBAL LOW COST AIR FARES. Sunshine Travels. Tel.: 242202. Sint Jacobsstraat 42, Amsterdam.
WORLDWIDE FLIGHTS, Paris-8e, 14 R. Ch.-Colomb. Tel.: 720.36.34.

OFFICE SERVICES

GENEVA
Full Service is our Business
- International law and taxes.
- Mailbox, telephone and telex services.
- Translation and secretarial services.
- Formation, domiciliation and administration of Swiss and foreign companies.

Full confidence and discretion assured.
BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES S.A.
3 Rue Pierre-Fatio, 1204 Geneva. Tel.: 36 05 40. Telex: 23342.

PARIS
Mail, telephone, telex services, offices and secretaries. C.L.I.P., 195 Bd. Péreire. Tel.: 754-23-19. Telex: 660261.

MONTE CARLO: BUSINESS AIDES ASSOCIATES, all office & secretarial services, translation & interpreting. Tel.: (93) 50 62 22. Telex: 479631. Palais de la Scala (254), Monte-Carlo. 1 Ave. H.-Dunant.

OFFICES FOR SALE

FRANKFURT/MAIN central. For sale: Attractive office building (4,500 sq.ft.), built 1973. Write: M. Neuling, 25 Grand Avenue, London N10 3BD.

BUSINESS SERVICES

EXPORT AND MARKETING problems? We are a marketing organization in the packaging industry. Our services include organization of distributors, contacts with prospective customers, marketing research. Write Polymaco Ltd., Birmensdorferstr. 249, CH-8055 Zurich.
FLORIDA: Englishman with wide business experience, now retired Côte d'Azur, seeks interesting occupation Florida coming winter. Remuneration not primary importance. Write: Sir John, Box 99,952, Herald Tribune, Paris.
WORLD PASSPORT, world citizenship, world government, for world peace and human rights and information. Write: WSA, BCM-PASSPORT, London, WC1V 6XX, England.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVEST in an ancient carpets investment fund. High return, total security. For information contact: B. de Reemy, 14 Ancien Port, 1201 Geneva.
INTERNATIONAL CURRENCIES. Non-convertible, fully guaranteed. Write: Box 3,232, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

CHAMPS ELYSEES
Super 6/7 rooms, kitchen, bath, phone, luxurious period furnishings. F 5,600. 280-20-42.

EMBASSY SERVICE
265.43.80.

GARCHES: Luxurious 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, on garden, sun. Fr. 2,500 mef. Call: 804.38.93.
CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon, 260.38.89. Rooms, studios, private shower, phone. Daily/monthly rate.
BEAUBOURG: facing church, luxury studio, bath, real kitchen, phone, central heating, sunny. F 1,500. Call: 272-92-34.
NEUILLY: high class, studio 55 sq.m., sun, garden, calm, garage. F 2,200. Tel.: 747-06-50.
CHAMPS-ELYSEES: Splendid double living, bedroom. 380.14.84.
PLACE CLICHY, for U.S. man, nice flat, phone, etc. 225-81-38.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

MONTMARTRE Petit immeuble rénové en état neuf, 120 m2, terrasse, vue, soleil, ravissant appartement. Loyer: F 4,700 par mois. Reprise justifiée. Tél.: 527-5535/720-98-33.

AMERICAN ADVISORY SERVICE
Call new number: 602-40-40.

MONCEAU: 230 sq.m., 7 rooms, baths, equipped kitchen, phone, maid's room. 7th, 160 sq.m., 4 rooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, phone, parking. Tel.: 073-96.13.
MONTPARNASSE: modern studio, etc. F 1,000. Call: 887-69-40.

HOLLAND

RENTHOUSE INTERNATIONAL
020-448751 (4 lines)
Amsterdam. Amstelditk 162

PIERRE'S SERVICES: In Amsterdam, Hilversum & Utrecht areas. Tel.: 035-10196.
EURO FLAT for your home away from home. Amsterdam 020-765462.

SWITZERLAND

GSTAAD: Modern 10-bed chalet. Central. Only S.F. 35,000 winter season or monthly. Willing sell. Details: 9 a.m.-3 p.m., London, 01-730 2632.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

TOP FLOOR ON CHAMP-DE-MARS
FACING THREE DIRECTIONS
120 SQ.M. APARTMENT + 60 SQ.M. TERRACE
Call: 927-36-94.

PARIS AVENUE FOCH
Luxurious flat, 7 rooms. Sunny. Tel.: 502-13-43.

MARAIS Nice 3 rooms, duplex, 75 sq.m., equipped kitchen, baths. 266-27-35.

149 AVE. WAGRAM, 17th: 4 & 5-room apartment & duplex. New building, high class. J.T. GAMPERT: 367.55.25.
RANELAGH: Exceptional, magnificent reception 80 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, luxuriously decorated. 160 sq.m. F 1,340,000. 2 maid's rooms. Tel.: 631-32-20.
7th., ON GARDEN, with terrace. Sumptuous, elegant, 160 sq.m. Parking. 960-06-02.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BRAZIL

FARM—FOR SALE
In the state of Bahia, ideal for plantation of coffee, soybean, corn, sugarcane, rice, manioc & castor oil.
Replies to: FRANCISCO COSTA, P.O. BOX 34,044, RIO DE JANEIRO, R.J., BRAZIL.

GREAT BRITAIN

LINK-UP HOMES
If you are thinking of purchasing or investing in England why not use our advisory service which will take all the worries out of locating, negotiating and completing the acquisition of real estate in a foreign country. Holiday homes a speciality.
CONTACT:
PARIS
6 Rue Louvois, 75220 Viroflay. Tel.: 926-83-77.
ENGLAND
5 Queen Victoria Road, Coventry. Tel.: 203-21520.

FARNHAM, SURREY. Beautiful turn-of-the-century house. 55 minutes from Waterloo (near both airports). Completely renovated and modernized with 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, library, 2 reception rooms, dining room, fully fitted kitchen and breakfast room, in 1-acre garden with greenhouse and garaging for 3/4 cars. Freehold: $100,000. Tel.: Farnham 26416.

U.S.A.

BANK FOR PURCHASE. Good paying U.S. bank near Ft. Worth, Texas, for purchase, also ranches, shopping centers, hotels, motels. You can make excellent investment with good returns. BY BOA VISTA International of London, England. Telex: 919242 BVPCD G. Tel.: London, 01-834-0938 or 01-528-5966.

PERSONNEL WANTED

AIRLINES
FLIGHT CREWS
Immediate Openings
EUROPE BASED
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:
U.S. or equivalent Certificates.
CAPTAINS: ATP with DC-10, DC-8 or L-382 type rating.
FIRST OFFICERS: Commercial Instrument with minimum 300 hours in DC-10, DC-8 or L-382 Aircraft.
FLIGHT ENGINEERS: Flight Engineer License with Turbo Prop rating or Turbo Prop written passed.
Reply by Airmail or Cable to: CREWS, P.O. Box 6,466, Oakland, California 94603, U.S.A.

Me PONT-DE-NEUILLY recherchons
SECRETAIRE BILINGUE
Anglais/Français.
Pour secrétariat projet informatique. Sténo anglaise, travail sur magnétophone.
Contrat jusqu'à fin 1978. Libre de suite.
Tél.pour R.-V.: 776-41-03, P. 215, SESA, 20 Rue Jean-Jaurès, 92800 PUTEAUX.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Managing director of international magazine, publishing company based in Munich, seeks executive secretary, German mother tongue, perfect written & spoken English and if possible French. Exceptional opportunity with responsibility and promising future for experienced dynamic young woman. Please send detailed resumé with photograph to: Box 99,940, Herald Tribune, Paris.

AMERICAN STUDENT for English-lessons and conversation. PARIS 7th. Tel.: 555.53.45.
JAPANESE SPEAKING PERSON wanted for gift shop, Eden, 3 Rue du Helder, Paris 75009. Tel.: 824-96-62.

PERSONNEL WANTED

MAJOR FRENCH BANK seeks SECRETARY
for International Department.
English mother-tongue.
Fluent French.
English shorthand typist.
EEC National or French.
Work permit.
Applications with photo and CV to: Direction des Carrières, P.O. Box 70406, 75361 PARIS CEDEX 08.

EXPERIENCED BILINGUAL OFFICE MANAGER
for Int'l law firm.
Send C.V. to: Box 99,942, Herald Tribune, Paris.

COMMODITY SALES. Swiss Co (CCH member - money MGT. T.: (022) 284477 or write: SCS Box 302 1211 Geneva 11.
NATIVE ENGLISH TEACHER needed for private Company January, February, March 1978, 20 hours per week, work permit required. Experience in audio-visual appreciated, good salary for well-qualified person. French necessary. Send C.V. and photo to: Ng 15,559 Centrale d'Annonces, 121 Rue Réaumur, Paris-2e.
ELEGANT YOUNG LADY, beautiful, sophisticated, to accompany American Executive as personal assistant & hostess in Europe & U.S. Excellent compensation. Send photo & resumé to: Box 21,465, Herald Tribune, Paris.
ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE to become language teachers needed immediately for Paris, Dusseldorf. EEC members or with work permit only. Training is provided. Send C.V. + photos. Box 99,947, Herald Tribune, Paris.
INT'L COMPANY seeks part-time bookkeeper, fluent French, English mother-tongue preferred. Box 99,970, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Ph.D. PHILOSOPHY, 31, French-man, fluent English, German, administrative experience, seeks position France or abroad. Box 4,012, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse-9, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 6384-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty, 30 Ave. de la Toison-d'Or, Bte. 12, 1060 Brussels. (Tel.: 513.57.40.)
BRITISH ISLES, SCANDINAVIA: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Mrs. Susan McBryde, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 6893. Telex: 262.009.)
GERMANY: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Miss I. Oettinger, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, Frankfurt/Main. (Tel.: 28 34 78. Telex: 416721, IHT D.)
GREECE: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 2 & Athens. (Tel.: 3615497.)
IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmudi 12, Bastami Street, Koorosh Kabir Ave., Tehran 15, Iran. Tel.: 223908.
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679-34-37.)
LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAAMAM), POB 11-498 Beirut. Hamra. tel.: 340844. Sursock, tel.: 330232.
MOROCCO: Mr. R.A. Stagel, 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27.30.89 or 22.80.90.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tegelaar, Hobbemastraat 26, Amsterdam 1007. Tel.: 020-76 96 66 / 76 96 67. Telex: 13123.
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Amber, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 & 662244.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Charles H. Smith, 701 Pan African House, 77 Trove St., Johannesburg 2001, South Africa. (Tel.: 230717. Telex: 8 40 12.)
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marshall Walter and Guy Van Thuyne, Ave. des Desertes 21, 1009 Pully/Lausanne. Tel.: (021) 28.30.91.
U.S.A.: Mr. John Quigley, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: (212) 752.38.90.)
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. (Tel.: 225.28.90. Telex: 280509.)

★ Classified Ads ★ Subscriptions ★ Renewals

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE IF YOU PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD BY MAIL.

Send this coupon to the nearest IHT office together with text of your ad. You will be advised by return mail of exact cost of your ad in your local currency. For your guidance the basic rate is U.S. $5.10 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs or spaces in the first line and 30 in the following lines. Minimum space: 2 lines.

Name: .....
Address: .....
.....
.....

Take advanta of the best news deal in the world

Special introductory offer

Subscribe today to the International Tribune and save 25% of the regular subsc rate... Up to 47% of the newsstand price, d on your country of residence!

These are the special rates after deduction of the introduct

	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Aden (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Afghanistan (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air)	$ 72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Algeria (air)	$ 82.00	34.50
Australia (air)	$ 144.00	51.00
Austria (air)	Sch. 975.00	525.00
Belgium	B.Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00
Bahrein (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Burma (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Canada (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
China (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr. 319.00	176.00
Dubai (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Ethiopia (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 188.00	105.00
France	F.Fr. 206.00	112.00
Germany	D.M. 139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£ST. 14.50	9.00
Greece (air)	Dr. 1,456.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
India (air)	$ 114.00	$3.00
Indonesia (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Ireland	£ST. 14.50	9.00
Israel (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire 37,000.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Kenya (air)		
Kuwait (air)		
Lebanon (air)		
Libya (air)		
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	
Malagasy (air)		
Malta (air)		
Malaya (air)		
Mexico (air)		
Morocco (air)		
Nepal (air)		
Netherlands	Gld	
New Zealand (air)		
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	
Pakistan (air)		
Philippines (air)		
Poland (air)		
Polynesia (F.) (air)		
Portugal (air)	Esc.	
Romania (air)		
Saudi Arabia (air)		
Singapore (air)		
S. America (air)		
Spain (air)	Ptas	
Sri Lanka (air)		
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	
Switzerland	S.Fr.	
Thailand (air)		
Tunisia (air)		
Turkey (air)		
U.A.E. (air)		
U.S.S.R. (air)		
U.S.A. (air)		
Vietnam (air)		
Yugoslavia (air)		
Zaire (air)		

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribu
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHIN

Please send the newspaper by mail for:
☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months ☐ 12 months (Ra
Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
COUNTRY _____

Important: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH OR International Herald Tribune, 21 rue de Berri, 75380 Paris France. For accounting purposes, pro-forma invoices an on request.
THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS O

This offer valid through January 1. 1

هكذا من الأصل